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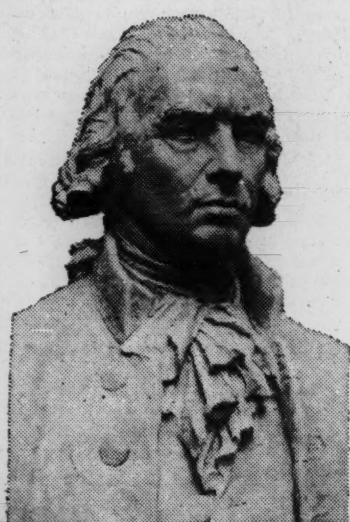
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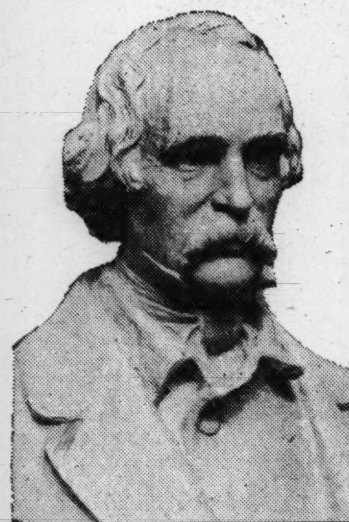
Distinction in Fields of Statesmanship, Letters and Education Enrolls Their Names in American Hall of Fame



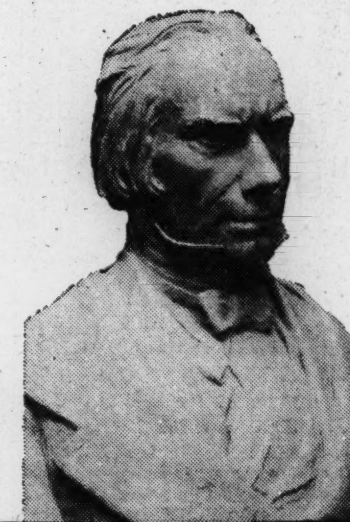
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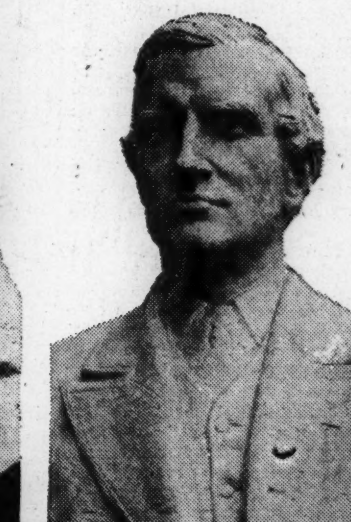
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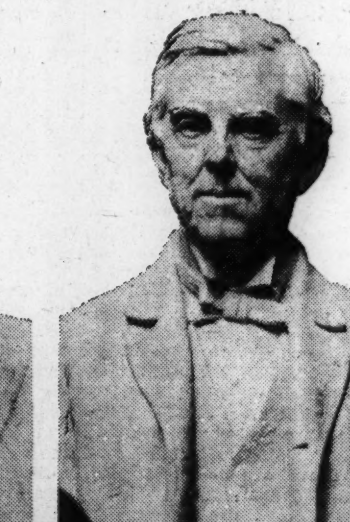
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VIRGINIA GAINS INDUSTRY WHILE KEEPING BEAUTY

Charm of Olden Days Is Retained Amid Hum of New South's Development

COLONIAL RICHMOND CAPTURES VISITORS

Courtesy, History and Quiet Comfort Found in Center of Booming Trade Area

By TULLY NETTLETON

RICHMOND, Va.—Here is a city both new and old, both colorfully historical and boomingly industrial, as many-sided as its traditional seven hills, but most of all and from every side a friendly city.

Richmond has enjoyed a business growth in the last 10 years—even five years—which is without precedent in the nearly two centuries since it was founded in 1733 by Col. William Byrd, whose direct descendants, Commander Richard E. Byrd and Gov. Harry Flood Byrd, are so prominent today.

The pace is still quickening, yet Richmond people have not been swept off their feet. They still know how to live at a comfortable tempo, and they practice everywhere the quiet, neighborly politeness and thoughtfulness which have made southern hospitality proverbial.

Not only in homes and hostelrys is this so, but in the stores and on the streets. No brusque clerks shoot a cold stare at you. Instead there is the soft Virginia drawl that puts you at ease. Here you are where they pronounce South "sa-ooth" and are "right much" pleased to have "you all" come in.

True Sales Courtesy

If you want a less expensive pair of shoes than the salesman can offer, he lets you go without loss of your self-respect, and invites you to come again. Or if he has your fit and price he considerably gives you a few moments to decide for yourself whether you wish to buy. If his company's other store may have a small article you desire, he telephones to find out instead of merely sending you there.

Inadvertently you start to turn into a one-way street. No one shouts at you as though you were trying to "get away with something." A Negro truck driver simply grins and nods at the sign. The next motorist good-

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"Today in Spain"

SISLEY HUDDLESTON discusses the Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera and the causes and effects of the recently reported uprisings, in a series of articles that will start

Monday

and appear intermittently on the EDITORIAL PAGE thereafter

New York Boys Keen Newspaper Readers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—NINETY-FOUR per cent of the 65,000 boys attending continuation school in New York State are newspaper readers, according to a survey made recently.

Fiction ranks second and story magazines come third. Only one boy in four reported that they patronized public libraries. One-third of the boys were interested in current event magazines and more than one-fourth in history, biography and travel.

124 INDICTED IN NEW CHICAGO CLEANUP DRIVE

Graft and Waste by Politicians Charged—Big Liquor Ring Exposed

CHICAGO (AP)—One hundred and twenty-four politicians, public officials and hoodlums stand formally accused of law violations, the climax to persistent investigations by federal and county grand juries.

The county grand jury on May 3 indicted 15 in connection with the Chicago Sanitary District graft scandal, including six trustees and the former president of the sanitary board, while the federal grand jury returned indictments against 81 persons alleged to have been members of the Chicago Heights "boozie ring."

Several of these were public officials. The other 28 indicted, six of them police captains, were named earlier in the week in connection with the slot machine graft scandal.

The Sanitary District investigation began soon after the November election when it was disclosed that more than 2000 persons, including several state legislators and other officials, who admitted they did little or no work, were on the pay rolls.

The Chicago Heights liquor investigation was launched more than a year ago by federal authorities after a reign of terror had held sway in the suburb for several years, according to numerous murders. So powerful was the alleged liquor syndicate that public officials were cowed and respectable citizens coerced into recognizing its "right" to operate openly without interference.

The syndicate was said to have furnished more than 3,000,000 gallons of contraband liquor, valued at \$36,000,000, to the liquor trade since Jan. 1, 1925.

EIGHT NOTABLE AMERICANS WIN ENDURING HONOR

Busts to Be Unveiled in Hall of Fame on Campus of New York University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Portrait busts of eight notable Americans will be unveiled at the Hall of Fame next Thursday. The unveiling will be preceded by a procession of descendants of famous Americans, distinguished men and women and representatives of various civic and patriotic bodies along the grassy eminence on Washington Heights where the colonnade of the Hall of Fame dominates the Hudson and Harlem River Valleys from the campus of New York University.

The eight chosen by the College of Electors, which is made up of about 100 distinguished men and women from all over the United States, are, in the order the ceremonies will take: William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878), poet and editor. His bust will be unveiled by his grandson, Harold Godwin, and dedication will be by Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the graduate school of Yale University. This bust, by Herbert Adams, was the gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, for the New York Evening Post, of which Bryant was editor for many years.

Henry Clay (1777-1852), statesman. A great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Sawitzky, formerly Susan Clay, and Keats Speed, newspaper editor, representing two prominent Kentucky families, will uncover his bust, which will be dedicated by A. O. Stanley, formerly United States Senator from Kentucky.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

GEN. GOMEZ DECLINES TO RULE VENEZUELA

President, Just Re-elected, Wishes to Retire

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, who was unanimously elected to the Presidency by Congress May 3, has declined to accept the post.

The 72-year-old Chief Executive, who first came into power in 1909 and has been in office ever since, except for brief intervals of administration by provisional presidents, informed the Congress that he felt his mission in keeping Venezuela free from danger, prosperous and happy, had been fulfilled, and he now wished to return to agricultural work.

With the present situation in Venezuela, he said, it was only necessary for Congress to choose for President a citizen to preserve and improve the work already done.

Edinburgh Confers Its Greatest Honor on University's Illustrious Principal

Sir Alfred Ewing Will Be Succeeded in Office by Sir Thomas Holland

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Thomas Holland, rector of the Imperial College of Technology, London, has accepted the appointment to succeed Sir Alfred Ewing as principal of Edinburgh University. Sir Thomas is a Canadian by origin, spent many years in India, where he directed the geological survey and was for some time member of the Governor-General's Council.

EDINBURGH—The greatest honor Edinburgh can bestow, that of Burgess of the city, was conferred recently on Sir Alfred Ewing. To receive the freedom of the Scottish capital at a great public assembly testified to the regard Edinburgh had for the head of its university.

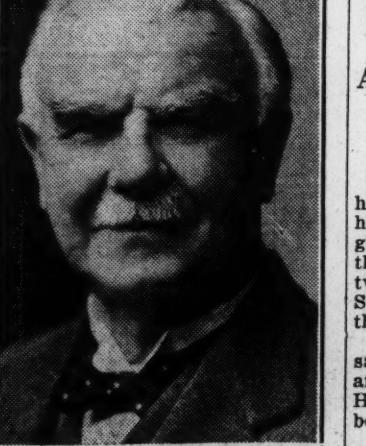
The Lord Provost, in conferring the freedom, said they had the approval of a wider constituency than Edinburgh and wherever graduates of the university were to be found all over the world they appreciated the recognition of the head of their alma mater.

Sir Alfred, in reply, spoke of some of the "giants" of his early days. When, 58 years ago, he came to Edinburgh a friendless student. Tait, Fleming, Lord Kelvin, and others came under his review. In mentioning the development of the university

Burgess of Edinburgh

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SIR ALFRED EWING



SIR ALFRED EWING

he particularly wished to acknowledge the help from American foundations, for the Rockefeller Trust and the International Education Board had been "more than generous." It was part of the duty of a principal to be a "sturdy beggar," and a secret he had kept for this occasion was a further gift from Sir Alexander Grant of £50,000.

German Protest at Arms Rulings Causes Stir at Geneva Meeting

Count Von Bernstorff Declares Essential Elements Eliminated From Land Army Discussion—U. S. Plan of Reducing Material by Publicity Accepted

GENEVA—Speaking on behalf of the German Government, Count von Bernstorff told the Preparatory Disarmament Commission that, while admitting that the situation regarding naval disarmament was encouraging, since the idea of reduction of all naval elements had been admitted, he saw no hope of any sensible reduction in land armaments, because all the essential elements had been eliminated from discussion. He therefore refused any further responsibility for the course of the discussion on land armaments. But, refusing to believe that the last word had been spoken on this subject, he appealed in the name of Germany to all governments to pay further heed to public opinion, which demanded real reductions. The declaration caused a mild sensation. Although it was known that the German delegation had some such idea in thought, it was hardly believed Germany would go so far.

Nicholas Politis, the chairman, promised to record this protest on the minutes, but advised Count von Bernstorff to await final results. Rapid progress has been made with the military and air clauses of the draft convention, Maxim Litvinoff (Russia) again protesting that everything was suppressed that could make for reductions. In the discussion of the clause prohibiting warlike installation on civil airplanes in time of peace, Hugh S. Gibson secured an alteration, making it plain that the United States Government would not accept the obligation to control privately manufactured airplanes.

The naval clauses were postponed until Monday, when Mr. Gibson is expected to make a further declaration concerning the American plan of reductions. But he will no doubt deal with policy and methods only, not with details. It is expected that other naval powers will express their agreement in general with the American plan, which, however, they will require time to examine, so that the next meeting of the commission is not likely to take place for some months.

A compromise was arranged overnight between Mr. Gibson and Count Massigli of France on the question of limitation of war material, resulting in a resolution that, (Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Brilliant Throng at 'Private View' of Royal Academy

Work in Election Campaign Prevented Attendance of Several 'First-Dayers'

LONDON—The Royal Academy "private view" attracted a brilliant throng May 3 despite the fact that the imminence of the general election caused many usual attendants to be absent. The diplomatic corps was present in force and Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Isabel stole a few moments from their campaigning duties.

Mrs. Philip Snowden, another prominent Labor supporter, attended and a majority of Cabinet ministers were represented by their wives, including Mrs. Baldwin, Dame Caroline Bridgeman, and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

The consensus of art critics is that in this year's academy there is no outstanding picture but that the general level of excellence is fairly well maintained with little tendency to modernism. The new president, Sir William Llewellyn, has a half-length portrait of Sir William Plender. Sir William Orpen, Augustus John, Richard Sickert, Sir John Lavery, Maurice Greiffenhagen and Sir David Murray are among other well-known exhibitors. Frank Brangwyn has sent a number of drawings.

Afghans Reported in Four-Day Battle

Amanullah's Troops Losing to Larger Force, Dispatch Says

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—Reports here on May 4 confirmed news of heavy fighting near Lohgarh, Afghanistan, between 3000 troops of the deposed Emir Amanullah and twice as many followers of Bacha Sakao, usurper of Amanullah's throne.

The troops of Bacha Sakao were said to be gaining the upper hand after four days of incessant fighting. Heavy casualties were reported on both sides.

COMMITTEE REPORT TO UPHOLD MELLON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted, 8 to 5, to report that Secretary Mellon was not disqualified to hold office because of his stockholdings. The committee by a similar vote refused to call Mr. Mellon for an open investigation of his relation with the companies in which he is a stockholder.

ORDER RESTORED IN BERLIN AS SIEGE IS LIFTED

Severe Measures by Police End Riots in Working Class District

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Conditions in the district of South Berlin, where the most serious disturbances occurred, are now peaceful, as a tour of inspection showed. The police have withdrawn from the streets only cutting off one block from the traffic.

The streets are filled with groups of people discussing events. There is no more shooting. The severe measures adopted by the police have prevented a repetition of the street fighting, and it is generally hoped that the worst is over. Berlin as a whole noticed absolutely nothing of the disturbances occurring in the two small fighting areas. Everything went on as usual. Workmen went to work peacefully, traffic operated normally, theaters, cinemas and cafes were crowded, in fact, anyone not reading the papers would never have suspected martial law had been established in two sections of the city.

On the other hand, life in those sections was anything but pleasant for the population. After dark nobody could move in the street or appear at a window without running the risk of being immediately fired at by the police. The working population, trying to reach their homes, were much alarmed. Countless persons preferred to stay away all night. During the night eight persons (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN MEXICO

Army Turned to Ending of "Religious Rebellion"

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Fifteen thousand soldiers, the flower of the Mexican army, are to be sent at once to the four states affected by the so-called "religious rebellion" and a campaign of "annihilation" begun against the insurgents.

A statement issued by President Emilio Portes Gil said the additional troops would be sent at once from Sonora to join 5000 men under Gen. Saturnino Cedillo already operating there. General Calles, in Heredia, capital of Sonora, personally will supervise the movements of men out of the state.

The President's statement characterized the insurgents as "religious fanatics," and remnants of the "ridiculous Mexican aristocracy," which passed from power with the Madero revolution in 1910. The President said two months would be sufficient for the campaign. The states principally affected are Jalisco, Guanajuato, Michoacan and Colima.

Shamrock V Challenge Is Reported for America Cup Race Next Year

Cable on Behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton Announced in Ireland

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, has cabled a challenge to the New York Yacht Club for an America Cup race in September of next year. The fifth Shamrock is to be designed by Charles E. Nicholson. Sir Thomas's previous attempts to recover the famous trophy for Great Britain were made in 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1920.

Shamrock I and III were designed by W. Fife and two by G. L. Watson and Shamrock IV and V by Mr. Nicholson.

NEW YORK—Nothing has been heard by the New York Yacht Club in regard to the reported challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America Cup, and several of the officials, though unwilling to be quoted, stated it was purely a rumor, as far as they were concerned. A challenge is not cabled; it must come by mail, with ten months' notice. A meeting of the New York

Chinese Rebel Leader Finds Refuge in Japan

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Shimonoseki, Japan—MARSHAL CHANG TSUNG-CHANG, defeated Shantung war lord, has found asylum in Japan. The fugitive, whose native land is now entirely hostile territory, arrived here by steamer May 4 from Dairen and was permitted to land.

"Although China is outwardly peaceful and united under the Nanking Government, I am sure its troubles will continue indefinitely," Chang said to newspaper men.

POWER INTEREST IN CHAIN PAPERS IS BOUGHT OUT

Gannett Takes Up \$2,700,000 Loan—Says Independence Must Be Unquestioned

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Eagle announces that the International Paper & Power Company no longer has any financial interest in the Brooklyn Eagle or in any of the Gannett newspapers.

Frank E. Gannett, president of the Gannett newspapers on May 4 delivered to the International Paper & Power Company his check on the Chemical National Bank & Trust Company for more than \$2,700,000, retiring all of the international investments in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the Albany Knickerbocker Press, the Albany News, and the Ithaca Journal News, which are among the 17 papers controlled by Gannett.

Testimony of Archibald R. Graustein, president of the International Paper & Power Company, before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, last Tuesday, was that the International held investments in certain newspapers totaling \$10,000,000. Of this approximately \$2,700,000 was invested in securities of four of Gannett's newspapers.

Acted in Good Faith Under a heading "International Out of Gannett Newspapers," the Brooklyn Daily Eagle published the following leading editorial:

"When Frank E. Gannett, controlling the Eagle and 16 other newspapers, accepted in perfectly good faith a loan of approximately \$2,700,000 from the International Paper Company, which acted in equally good faith, it was because the loan could be had at terms better than were available in the open money market.

"The International did not ask and did not receive any voice in the policies of the Eagle or any Gannett newspaper, International acquired good investment secured by collateral in the form of notes, preferred stock and, in the instances of (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

REICH ACCEPTS AMERICAN PLAN ON REPARATIONS

Single Proviso Insists on Protection Clause for Part of Annuities

ALLIED DEMANDS CUT UNDER FIGURES SET

Total Debt Placed on Germany Estimated at Approximately \$2,000,000,000 Marks

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Germany accepts the Young plan for the settlement of the reparations question with the single proviso that a transfer protection clause be inserted in the agreement to cover a portion of the annuities in case any unforeseen situation arises which would necessitate withholding for a time this part of the payments. This statement is authoritative.

Much water must still run under the bridge before the public knows on May 6 or 7 the final outcome of deliberations and changes and surprises which may still be in store. Nevertheless it is a fact of the utmost importance that the German delegates have agreed to the figures of the Young plan to which the British have also given their assent. If this matter of the protection clause can be settled satisfactorily it is anticipated that the French will fall in line. The Italians and Belgians have both received subsidiary concessions in order to render palatable a lower set of figures than they wanted to swallow.

Part to Be Commercialized

The Young plan as it now reads starts annuities at 1,675,000,000 marks and raises them 25,000,000 annually until agreement is reached which permits an average annuity over 37 years of 1,900,000,000 marks. Lower annuities over the remaining 21 years represent today roughly a capital sum of 2,000,000,000 marks which is to be taken care of entirely from the profits of the trustee bank of international payments.

The proportion of the annuity to be commercialized is two-fifths, which for the first year would be 670,000,000 marks. Another part of the plan sets forth in descending scale "deliveries in kind." There is no definite information on this point but German memoranda may usefully be recalled in which these deliveries in the first year would be equivalent to 750,000,000 marks, dropping by 50,000,000 annually to the fifth year, and falling to 300,000,000 for the eighth and ninth years and to 200,000,000 for the tenth and last year when such payments would disappear. Assuming this particular set of delivery figures to have been retained in the Young plan the post-payable part of the first annuity would be 225,000,000 marks.

Estimate on Total Debt On a basis of an average of 1,900,000,000 marks for 37 years, a present capital value of the total debt would be around 30,000,000,000 marks. Adding 2,000,000,000 as capital of the remaining 21 years which the bank would furnish, it is found that the German total debt is estimated at approximately 32,000,000,000 marks. For comparison the allied memorandum asked for 39,000,000,000 and the German memorandum proposed 26,000,000,000.

Supposing these figures still subject to minor corrections, it is clear that the new plan will entail many more sacrifices from the Allies than they have heretofore said they were prepared to make. The Germans, too, have been called on to raise the payments considerably.

Minor reparations claimants and the United States are to be "reasonably" provided for, but they will be ex-



SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Yacht Club Committee will be called on receipt of the challenge to consider a plan to defend the trophy. A new boat may be built, officials say.

pected to forget the sacrifices they will be forced to make in the general satisfaction if the major creditors and the German debtor can unite on this American plan for full settlement of this problem.

Britain and Japan Said to Approve Settlement

PARIS (AP)—The German and American delegations have reached a full agreement on a complete settlement of the reparations problem. It remains, however, for the Americans to win the French and Belgian delegations to their plan.

Owen D. Young, chief of the American delegation, was conferring with the delegations of the other creditor nations to this end. The British and the Japanese delegations were stated authoritatively to have tentatively approved the settlement, leaving France and Belgium particularly and possibly Italy dissenting.

CAPITAL TO PLANT 4000 SHADE TREES

Many of Them New, but Some Will Replace Those Cut Down

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Four thousand shade trees will be planted along 44 miles of the capital's streets this spring, according to estimates made in the middle of the planting season. The planting schedule has seldom topped 3000 before, Clifford Latham, superintendent of trees and parkings in the District of Columbia, says. The trees being planted are Oriental planes, willowleaf caks, ginkgos, Norway maples, American elms, American lindens and red maples. Many of the trees will replace those removed when streets were widened.

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BRITISH PARTIES PLAN TO MEET LIBERAL ATTACK

Possibility of Lloyd George Followers Holding Balance Stirs Larger Groups

By EVERARD COTES
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new political champion has marched into the election arena this week in the person of Sir John Simon, Liberal statesman, who has turned from sheltering the Royal Commission in India. Sir John has to defend his own seat in Parliament and the Conservatives, in view of the recognized desirability of keeping Indian questions outside party politics, had agreed not to oppose his election, though Labor had decided to run a candidate against him. So energetically, however, has Sir John immediately thrown himself into the electioneering mêlée and so shrewd have been the blows he has rained, not only in Labor, but also upon the Conservatives, that the latter now propose to put a competitor into the field against him.

Speaking at the National Liberal Club, Sir John lashed the "dreary hope" of the Government just as vigorously as he hammered the "tepid platitudes" of Labor. On the other hand, he said: "It cannot be disputed that the Liberal proposals for dealing with unemployment (that is, public works financed by a great state loan) and Mr. Lloyd George's presentation of them have reached more ears and roused more interest and enthusiasm than any political message since the war." Sir John added that "when Mr. Lloyd George first riveted public attention upon this policy two months ago, he was met with the criticism that it was easy to make these bold proposals, but that it was dangerous of being called upon to carry them out. No one is saying that today. The next Parliament will not be able to throw these plans aside; they will dominate the situation."

Thomas's Tilt With Liberals
Sir John's analysis of the situation receives confirmation from the attitude now taken up by the Labor leaders, who are beginning to prepare for the possibility of the Liberals holding the balance after the general election.

James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary of State in the Labor Government of 1923, for example, envisaged this contingency when, speaking in North Wales he declared that Labor would accept office "in any circumstances," adding "then it will be for that small insignificant band (Liberals) to do as it did in 1924—to try to hatch another plan with a view to turning Labor out."

The Thomas and Joynton-Hicks statements do not stand by themselves. So considerable has been the effect produced by the Liberal campaign in the west of England that a project suddenly emerged for the

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This golden creaminess . . . smooth and piquant . . . Better Butter . . . with the flavor of clover-laden breezes and Spring's sunny smiles! So much more delicious than ordinary creamery butter . . . it's Fairmont's Better Butter . . . and when we say Better we mean it. Double wrapped . . . in the Red and Yellow package.

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The best of today's new delicacies await you at S. S. Pierce's . . . irresistible little tidbits that help so much to brighten daily menus and to add to the good humor of the repast.

POWER INTEREST IN CHAIN PAPERS IS BOUGHT OUT

(Continued from Page 1)

The Eagle and the Albany Knickerbocker Press and Albany News, common stock equity of less than 30 per cent of the total. From the Ithaca Journal-News it received only notes. The stock control of every Gannett newspaper is in the hands of Frank E. Gannett, and the editorial control is in the hands of the local editor.

"In return for the International's loan terms that company received contracts for the paper supply of the Eagle and the Albany News. More than one-half of the Gannett newspaper supply is purchased from others than the International. Recognize Criticism
"It was, and is, Mr. Gannett's belief that this was a straightforward, legal business transaction, which should not be questioned by anyone. Criticism by the majority of the press of the Nation, however, is that this financial association with a company which sells power to a very influential newspaper, and the quality of the newspaper involved but could affect that paper's influence with its readers."

"The Eagle has faith in the integrity of the American press. It has faith in the sincerity of those publishers who accepted independent loans as they would any loan without thought of allowing an outside influence to affect the policy of their papers."

"The Eagle has no quarrel with critics who condemn its judgment, but it regrets the unwillingness of some of its contemporaries to recognize an honest motive.
"Mr. Gannett is the head of America's third largest group of newspapers. The absolute independence and integrity of a Gannett newspaper must never be in doubt. To this purpose a very considerable cost Mr. Gannett, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the Albany Knickerbocker Press, the Albany News and the Ithaca Journal-News have today delivered Mr. Gannett's personal check for better than \$2,000,000 upon the Chemical Bank & Trust Company to retire every dollar of obligation owing the International Paper Company or any of its subsidiaries and to return to Mr. Gannett's possession every security held by that company in any Gannett newspaper. In accomplishing this, the cheerful willingness of International to part with desirable investments not yet callable is acknowledged."

Walsh Moves for Publicity

WASHINGTON (AP)—A resolution directing the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate of the names and addresses of all editors, publishers, managing editors, and stock and bond holders of papers in which the International Paper & Power Co. claimed an interest was introduced May 4 by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana.

1,500,000 PENSIONED IN TWO COUNTRIES

By WIRELESS
LONDON—Figures compiled by the Ministry of Health show that 1,500,000 persons in England and Wales are in receipt of pensions under the contributory pensions act. These included recipients of old-age pensions, widows' pensions, additional allowances for children as part of widows' pensions and orphan's pensions. More than 227,000,000 has been paid from pensions fund.

CHESAPEAKE SEA FOOD WILL BE INVESTIGATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—A marine laboratory similar to that at Woods Hole, Mass., will be established in the Chesapeake Bay region by the Maryland Conservation Department.

BUSES FOR NEGROES MUST EQUAL WHITES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Bus lines operating in North Carolina are held to be common carriers, and as such must provide equal but separate accommodations for white and Negro passengers, under a decision rendered by Judge E. V. Barnhill of the Superior Court, in the case of the North Carolina Corporation Commission vs. the transportation committee of the North Carolina Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation.

ORDER RESTORED IN BERLIN AS SIEGE IS LIFTED

(Continued from Page 1)

The number of casualties for the past three days is estimated at 21, among them at least three women, two of whom are said to have been shot on their balcony. The number of slightly wounded is given at 200. The police, on the other hand, have not had a single fatality.

The question is being asked here whether it was necessary for the police to fire at civilians so profusely. Also it is asked whether it would not have been better if the police president had permitted the Communists to stage their demonstration on May 1 as was the case in other German cities where there was no bloodshed. The riots have been local, having nothing in common with any revolution on a large scale.

BALTIMORE BOY SCOUTS SHOW ATTRACTS MANY

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BALTIMORE, Md.—Four thousand Boy Scouts and their leaders participated in a demonstration called the "Boy Scout Trail to Citizenship" which was just held for two days in the Fifth Regiment Armory and attracted approximately 20,000 spectators. The affair was sponsored by the local Rotary Club.

WILBUR OPPOSES SCHOOL CONTROL BY WASHINGTON

Says Loss to City and State Respect and Aspiration Would Outweigh Gains

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Speaking on "Local Self-Government in Education," at the twelfth annual meeting of the American Council on Education, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, expressed the wish that he might have sat in at the discussions "when the basic principles underlying the organization of the United States were being thought out by men like Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin."

He believed that the wisest and shrewdest thing which was done was to encourage universal public education as the basis of citizenship. He did not think there should be a national department of education at Washington.

Developed Public Schools
"There has been a unique distribution of the taxing power so that the majority of the expenditures for taxation have been raised and spent in the local districts and on the local percentage outside of those for war and its after effects have come from the central government in Washington," said Dr. Wilbur. "This, together with the organization of the state governments has permitted of a wide range of development in the public schools."

"When the state universities appeared they were under the constant stimulation of private and independent institutions of equal rank. This kept the hand of centralized government largely off of the school teacher and the school room. Of course there have been marked inadequacies in districts without a proper sense of self-government, without natural organizing power and without financial strength.

"Some who have looked over our educational system have noticed only these dark spots and have thought that a national mechanism should be devised to bring these weaker or dark spots at least up to the average level of the country.
"Correction of abuses is a poor method of developing proper administration. It seems to me that there is a distinct menace in the centralization in the national government of any large educational scheme with extensive financial resources available."

Hand Would Rest Heavy on Whole
"Abnormal power to mold and standardize and crystallize education which would go with the dollars would be more damaging to local government, local aspiration and self-respect, and to state government and to state self-respect than any assistance that might come from the funds."

"The place of the National Government

Teachers' Pensions Are to Be Lessened by Carnegie Fund

Starting With \$3000 Per Annum This Year, They Will Gradually Be Reduced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Announcement of a new schedule of teachers' pensions has just been made here by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The changes have been anticipated for some time because of the general increase in the earnings of educators during the last decade, according to the Foundation.

The new schedule involves a reduction of future pensions to be granted by the Foundation, but does not affect those which are now in force. The pensions were formerly calculated upon the basis of the individual educator's salary. This system has been replaced by the determining of a "normal retiring salary" which will control the maximum grants.

The maximum pension for educators retiring at the age of 70, under the old system, was \$3600. Under the new schedule, teachers of that age retiring this year, will receive \$3000. Those retiring in 1930 will receive \$2300; in 1931, \$1600 and in 1932 and thereafter, \$1000.

The pensions in the last two classifications will be increased \$500 a year each by gifts from the Carnegie Corporation, which has set aside \$5,400,000 to provide these supplemental annuities. Approximately 3600 educators who have not yet retired and who are eligible for pensions will be aided by the corporation's gift.

According to Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Foundation, the rise in teachers' salaries has been so marked in recent years that the resources of the Foundation would be exhausted in 15 or 20 years if the retirement allowances had continued at the previous rate.

"These resources," he said, "derived partly from an annual income of \$700,000 and partly from the liquidation of the reserve fund of \$12,900,000 will enable the Foundation to spend approximately \$45,000,000 in providing allowances for teachers and their widows in the next 25 years, by which date the annual level of payments will have sunk to the level of the annual income."

'WAYFARE' IS LAUNCHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEPONSET, Mass.—Wayfare, the new 110-foot motor cruiser which is being built for Winthrop W. Aldrich, vice-commander of the New York Yacht Club, has been launched here.

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by Hart Schaffner & Marx
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with two trousers
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Allows men to buy clothes by paying \$10 at purchase and the balance in 10 equal weekly payments.
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FLORSHEIM SHOES—\$10 to \$12

Both Stores Open Saturday Evenings
Boylston at Washington
407 Washington, Opp. Filene's
BOSTON

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A bridge built by Scouts led to the trail, along which was a log cabin, small bridges, and other woodcraft work. Then the trail led to a typical Indian village where "redmen" did tribal dances and ceremonies. At the end of the trail was a canvas tank where Scouts demonstrated their prowess at diving, swimming and life-saving. Along the route were other Scout demonstrations.

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VIRGINIA GAINS INDUSTRY WHILE KEEPING BEAUTY

(Continued from Page 1)

humoredly calls out, "One way street, old man!"

Homes are homes in Richmond, places of beauty and repose, whether elegant or humble. And that range is not so wide as in some American cities. There are many fine homes, on such drives as Monument Avenue and the Boulevard, but few ostentatious ones. Southern colonial mansions with high white stucco columns appear especially gracious and inviting, so much as they in harmony with their settings. Newer homes follow a variety of architectures.

There are attractive, roomy suburban sections such as Westover Hills, Westhampton and Northside, but even the older apartment house sections of the city have not been allowed to run down.

Historical Treasures Thick

Historical treasures of the city are many. Well may the capital of the State which harbored the first permanent English settlement in America and gave to the Nation Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Lee and a host of other noted men cherish its past.

Historic houses, from the little "old stone house" of before 1700 which has been turned into an Edgar Allan Poe shrine, to Jefferson Davis's "White House of the Confederacy," which southern women have filled with mementoes of the armies in gray. Delightful, too, is the clean freshness of these buildings, for their restorers have not accepted the notion that places must be decayed and blackened with smoke dust to carry the conviction of antiquity.

There are also the John Marshall home, the house used by General Lee, and on Church Hill the old St. John's Church, where the sexton will let you stand in the pew from which Patrick Henry delivered his "Give me liberty" oration and where the Sons of the Revolution recently held convention.

The original Capitol, now supplanted by wings and a large office building, was designed by Thomas Jefferson from the Maison Carree in Paris.

In the Poe Museum is a miniature model of Richmond as it stood in 1840, the Richmond Poe knew. This remarkable model, made by Miss Edith Ragsdale from historical data gathered by Mrs. Archer G. James, gives one such a picture of that pre-war city as could hardly be gathered in months of reading.

Richmond's history, too, is preserved in statues. The city is full of them as many a European capital. Most treasured probably is the Houdon marble of Washington, approved by Washington, which stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. On the Capitol grounds is a widely known equestrian statue of Washington surrounded by other Virginians who figured in the founding of the Nation.

Out Monument Avenue extends a line including Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and Generals Lee, Jackson and Stuart. A marble figure of Jefferson carved by a Richmond sculptor, E. V. Valente, presides over the park. The Jefferson Hotel and is reputed to be the most accurate likeness extant of the third President. Other works of sculpture dot the many parks and public squares.

A great deal has been said about the "reawakening of the South," sometimes as if it had come from outside, but if Richmond is typical of the State, the awakening in Virginia has come from nowhere so much as from within.

It has been a very conscious process, reaching back decades farther than the outside world has any notion of, and growing out of the unending heroism of men and women who labored through a dark half-century after 1865 to restore—without capital—out of the desolation of the Civil War's most ravaged battle fields the farms and foundries, mills and mines, roads and schools depicted in a lost cause.

This economic reconstruction almost from bare ground with bare hands took far longer than political reconstruction, and only recently has most of the United States realized that Virginia had regained the footing it had in 1860. From that point progress has been rapid.

Air Touring Made Easier in Europe

WASHINGTON—It won't be long before you can do your touring of Europe as easily in your private airplane as in your private automobile. So thinks the Department of Commerce.

European countries are clipping the red tape which has tangled flying private planes over their borders, just as they did a few years ago for automobiles. Furthermore, shipping companies are making arrangements for transport of planes across the Atlantic for tourists, just as they do now for automobile tourists.

Italy has just authorized temporary entry of private aircraft for touring purposes, under arrangements similar to those now accorded automobile tourists. It is required that the planes be used exclusively for private touring.

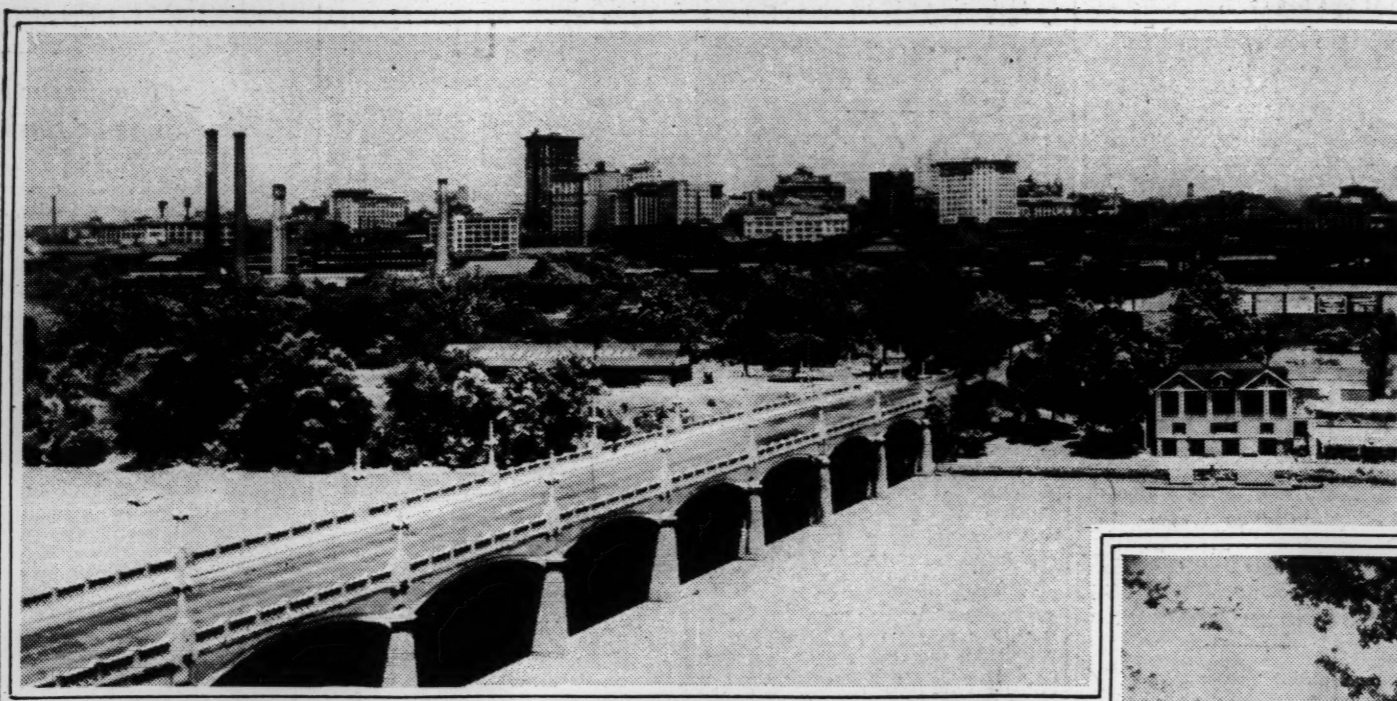
Similar privileges are now accorded by Belgium, France, Switzerland, Great Britain, Rumania and Japan, the department announced.

IRISH FREE STATE BANS SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (P)—The Ministry of Agriculture of the Free State has issued an order barring South American meat from admission into this country.

An order prohibiting import of any meat from European countries had been in force and the Ministry was said to be preparing an order to become effective shortly extending the prohibition to still other countries.

Where Booming Industrialism Treads on Heels of Glamorous History of Old South



All Pictures Published by Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

Upper Row, Left to Right—Richmond's Sky Line, Showing Crop of New Sky-scrapers With Mayo's Island Bridge in Foreground; Edgar Allan Poe Memorial, Known as the "Old Stone House," and Said to Be the Oldest House in Richmond, Dating From 1685-1689.

Lower Row, Left to Right—John Marshall House in Richmond; White House of the Confederacy, Occupied by Jefferson Davis While President, Now Used as Confederate Museum.



Story of Colonial Days Is Limned in Portrait Exhibit

Many Pictures Brought From England for Historical Display in Richmond

RICHMOND, Va.—Approximately 100 portraits of personages associated with the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia between 1585 and 1830 are being exhibited at the Virginia House here, during May, under the auspices of the Virginia Historical Society.

The exhibit, which has been made possible through loans from several institutions and private individuals, has brought out many works of rare historic interest.

From England there are such outstanding works as the portraits of the Third Lord de la Warr, the full-length John, Earl of Dunmore, by Reynolds, the Pocahontas, the Sir Thomas Smythe, from the hall of the Skinners' Company, where it has hung for a full 300 years, and others are prominent pieces on the exhibit.

The portrait of Jefferson, painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1805 for James Bowdoin, son of Gov. James Bowdoin, and lent by Bowdoin College, is prominent among those collected from American sources. The painting represents the statesman seated with his right hand resting on a table and is similar to the portrait of Jefferson included in the group of the first five Presidents at Washington.

It is thought that the Bowdoin College portrait of Jefferson is one of the two referred to by Jefferson in his letter to Delaplaine, in which he speaks of "the two original portraits of me by Stuart," the other being the Edgell portrait. Only one of these belonged to Jefferson.

Board Favors 37 New State Areas for Recreation in Massachusetts

Includes 3 State Beaches, 9 Forests, 13 Parks, 10 Wild Life Sanctuaries, 2 Foot Trails in Great Semi-circle With Boston as Radial Point

A policy of "aggressive acquisition" of open spaces in Massachusetts, looking to the formation of a great system of "recreational areas" needed even now by metropolitan populations that are steadily increasing, was recommended to Gov. Frank G. Allen today in the report of the Committee on Needs and Uses of Open Spaces.

Specific recommendations are made for three state beaches, nine state forests, 13 parks, 10 wild life sanctuaries, and two foot trails.

"More and more," said the committee's report, "privately owned areas are being closed to the public. The use of motor vehicles and airplanes will increase as years go on, and large areas will be in reach of more and more people. Thus, if private property is not to be trespassed upon and abused, an alternative must be provided for those who cannot afford or do not wish to patronize holdings of hotels and of amusement parks."

The report further pointed out that visitors bring to New England "its greatest cash business," estimated to total more than \$300,000,000 annually, and that permanent open spaces are necessary for the maintenance of this industry.

The principal specific recommendation of the report called for the establishment of the "Bay Circuit," a continuous system of parks, running in a great half circle about Boston, with its northern end touching the coast at Plum Island and its lower end in the proximity of Duxbury.

Approximately 3,500,000 of the 4,150,000 people of Massachusetts live within 40 miles of the State House in Boston, it was pointed out, and the "Bay Circuit" would provide country parks within reach of most of them. Further, the report explained, it utilizes land of comparatively low value and could gradually

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Professor Gets Fund for Travel

NEW YORK—The Albert Kahn fellowship has just been awarded to Ulrich B. Phillips, professor of American history at the University of Michigan, according to an announcement by Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of the Albert Kahn Foundation for Foreign Travel of American Teachers.

Professor Phillips will be the thirteenth fellow to be sent around the world by the foundation. It was established by Albert Kahn of Paris in 1911 to "increase the number of men who have some personal and direct knowledge of countries other than their own and some understanding appreciation of other civilizations."

The fellowship carries a stipend of \$5000 and provides that the recipient must pass a year in travel.

Other officers elected were: Miss Frances Kern of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Madeline Horn of Iowa City, Ia., vice-presidents, and Miss Charlotte Pope of Grand Rapids, Mich., corresponding secretary. Miss Sarah A. Marble of Worcester, Mass., was re-elected recording secretary.

The 2000 delegates to the convention voted to hold their 1930 meeting in Memphis, Tenn.

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KINDERGARTENS PLACE TRAINING AHEAD OF FACTS

International Sessions Held at Rochester, Attended by 2000 Delegates

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Education should not stop with scholarship, but demands training which instills a desire for wholesome living, according to speakers at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union here. The meetings were attended by approximately 2000 delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada and several other countries.

The time is not far distant when another great contribution will be made to education—character training as an adjunct to the facts and figures learned in the classroom. Miss Edna Deah Baker, principal of the National Kindergarten and Elementary College of Evanston, Ill., declared.

"The child should be provided with the technique to enable him to do the right thing in a given situation," she added. "Teaching, preaching and the use of force in instilling a desire to tell the truth have proved ineffective. I suggest that a child be provided with a wholesome school surrounding and that plenty of activity in his curriculum be given him, so that he may learn character by doing."

Dr. Goodwin E. Watson, assistant professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, told the convention that behavior and a knowledge of its consequences was far more important than "knowledge of addition, spelling or flag salutes."

Acquisition of judgment, decision, and persistence is more important than scholarship gained from the school curriculum. Dr. William E. Blatz of St. George's School for Child Study, Toronto, told the convention.

Dr. Ruth Andrus of the New York State Department of Education, at Albany, warned against permitting conflicts aroused in children between school and home teaching to grow. She recommended closer cooperation of parents and teachers as the most effective course.

Miss Margaret C. Holmes, a lecturer at the College of the City of New York, has just been elected president.

Other officers elected were: Miss Frances Kern of Evanston, Ill., and Mrs. Madeline Horn of Iowa City, Ia., vice-presidents, and Miss Charlotte Pope of Grand Rapids, Mich., corresponding secretary. Miss Sarah A. Marble of Worcester, Mass., was re-elected recording secretary.

The 2000 delegates to the convention voted to hold their 1930 meeting in Memphis, Tenn.

that visitors bring to New England "its greatest cash business," estimated to total more than \$300,000,000 annually, and that permanent open spaces are necessary for the maintenance of this industry.

The principal specific recommendation of the report called for the establishment of the "Bay Circuit," a continuous system of parks, running in a great half circle about Boston, with its northern end touching the coast at Plum Island and its lower end in the proximity of Duxbury.

Approximately 3,500,000 of the 4,150,000 people of Massachusetts live within 40 miles of the State House in Boston, it was pointed out, and the "Bay Circuit" would provide country parks within reach of most of them. Further, the report explained, it utilizes land of comparatively low value and could gradually

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The first volume was published last autumn; the second volume has just appeared; subsequent volumes will be issued at the rate of about three a year. Full information about the work will be sent upon application to the publishers.

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GRAIN INDUSTRY TURNS TOWARD CONSOLIDATION

Group of Companies Merged
in Corporation Formed
in New England

With bumper crops of wheat and grain forecast by agricultural experts of the United States, and the farm relief situation attracting world attention, the distributors of grain and grain products are beginning to experience the same trend toward consolidations and mergers that has been found profitable in other lines of endeavor.

The latest step in this direction is the purchase of the Charles M. Cox Company, grain and feed distributors of New England since 1886, by the Corn Products Refining Company, a company with worldwide affiliations.

During 1928, the total volume of sales of the Cox Company is reported at about \$25,000,000. Charles M. Cox, president of the company, announces formation of the new New England Grain Products Company, Massachusetts corporation, to take over a group of companies that have been in successful operation for many years. It includes the four largest milling and mixing plants in this section of the United States, located at St. Albans and Brattleboro, Vt., and in Malden and Bridgegewater, Mass.

The four milling plants manufacture more than 35 carloads of dairy and poultry feeds daily, distributed throughout 1100 retail dealers, including the 40 stores owned by the company, located in New England and northern New York State. Of these, 20 are operated by the C. M. Cox Company, a subsidiary, which was founded by Elihu Cox in 1871.

Corn Products Company has purchased the controlling stock in the new company. The personnel of the new firm is practically the same as of the C. M. Cox Company, with the addition of a representative of the Corn Products and a financial house, on the directorate.

WOMEN IN UNIONS TO SEEK EQUAL PAY

Chicago Convention to Stress
Better Conditions Also

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Equal pay with men and better working conditions for increasing numbers of women engaged in southern industry, through the medium of trade-union organization, will be stressed at the

eleventh annual meeting of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, opening here May 6.

The convention will bring to Washington representatives of the leading industries in which women are employed. Efforts will be made to obtain higher standards in state labor laws affecting 8,500,000 women workers; to effect better relationships between employers and women industrial workers; and to make a reality of the slogan, "Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex."

The national officers attending the convention are Miss Schneiderman, president; Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, honorary president; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

New York Women's Clubs Plan Varied Program of Work

New President's Aim Is to
Make Bridges of Boundaries,
Not Barriers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—To make national boundaries into bridges instead of barriers is one of the aims for which the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs will work under its new president, Mrs. Nettie R. Shuler, who has just held her first convention.

"Let us endeavor to have history taught with the emphasis on character instead of on carnage," urged Mrs. Otto Hahn in presenting the program of the education committee, while Mrs. William D. Sporn, chairman of international relations, urged the women to inform themselves accurately as the first step toward obtaining world peace.

The federation will co-operate with other groups in getting out the vote next fall, said Mrs. Malcolm P. McCoy, chairman of American citizenship.

The convention voted to ask for the appointment of a woman to the next vacancy on the city Civil Service Commission, which now consists of three men, and asks the board of aldermen to pass a pending bill for the equalization of salaries of probation officers in the lower criminal courts.

Pledges of \$875 were made toward the scholarship fund, of which Mrs. William F. Rowland is chairman.

Mrs. Walter S. Comly announced the administration plans for work for the American home. Mrs. William B. Wilkinson made recommendations for child welfare activities, and Mrs. Richard M. Chapman made a comprehensive statement of plans for public welfare.

SEDITION CHARGES UPHELD IN MANILA

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—Seven men who were arrested recently on charges of attempting to organize a "revolutionary army" to overthrow the Government were convicted of sedition May 3. Twelve others were acquitted.

Pedro Tolosa, the leader, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined 500 pesos (\$250). The other six were fined 200 pesos each and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Government officials said the plotters had set prices for "commissions" in the projected revolutionary army and that the principal object was to swindle rather than to fight.

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TEACHERS URGED TO PREPARE IN 'SCHOOL OF LIFE'

New Head of Union College
Asks Professors to Mix
in Practical Affairs

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Dr. Frank Parker Day, author and World War veteran, was inducted May 4 into the presidency of Union College. Among his first recommendations was the suggestion that young men who expect to teach would do well to mix in practical affairs before entering the profession.

"A true teacher," said Dr. Day in his inaugural address, "should have a point of view, a rich, thoughtful conception of life, and a gentle patience to listen to youthful conceptions and piece together fragments that are sound and good."

Experience Aids Understanding
"When I came back from the war and re-read Chaucer and Shakespeare, I was astonished to find how much better I understood both than when I had formerly taught them."

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University was toastmaster at a luncheon after the induction service. Dean Alfred C. Hanford of Harvard spoke for the American colleges; Col. James L. Ralston, for the Canadian colleges, and Gerard Swape, president of the General Electric Company, for the local industries.

Union's new president is 48 years old. He was born in Nova Scotia, attended the public schools, and was graduated from Mount Allison College. Two years later, in 1905, he won the Rhodes scholarship for New Brunswick, subsequently obtaining two degrees at Oxford University.

While studying abroad Dr. Day was an assistant professor at Berlin University, and later lectured at the University of Bristol.

Honorary Degrees Awarded
Honorary degrees were awarded to three men at the inauguration exercises and were presented by the newly inducted president.

Those honored were Dr. Charles Richmond, president emeritus of Union College and for 20 years its head; Col. James L. Ralston, Minister of Defense of Canada, and graduate of Dalhousie University; and Charles B. McMurray '37, prominent banker in Troy, N. Y., who is a life trustee of Union College.

Dr. Richmond and Colonel Ralston received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and Mr. McMurray the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

German Protest at Arms Parley Stirs Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

since direct and indirect limitation has not been accepted, reduction of material should be sought by methods of publicity for expenditure. Since the state's members of the League are already under an obligation to exchange information concerning their armaments, the commission could hardly refuse to accept this proposition.

In face of objections by Germany and Russia, Mr. Gibson carried the day by challenging anyone to procure any other measure which would command acceptance. The resolution was finally accepted by a vote of 22 delegates against two, Russia and China, Germany abstaining.

Reserves Concession Not Reversal of Policy, Washington Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The declaration by Hugh S. Gibson to the Geneva Preparatory Disarmament Commission that the United States withdrew from its previously held position that trained reserves should be counted as part of a nation's military force, is not from the Administration's viewpoint a reversal of policy.

The United States Government considers its attitude toward this phase of the disarmament issue as a retirement from a controversy in which it has no concern. It holds that, this country having already reduced its army to a minimum, the question of the European powers doing likewise is strictly a European issue—and one in which the United States has no concern.

Therefore, for the United States to retire from its previous opposition to the European view, that reserves should be excluded from calculation of armed forces, enables this country, in the opinion of the Administration, to take itself out of a strictly European program.

As long as the United States said

"no" to the European contention with regard to this question, so long as it involved in a controversy in which it was not concerned, the Administration declares. Such an embolism the Administration deemed a needless handicap to the disarmament interests the United States desires to see advanced.

By giving way on the issue, that is, abandoning its previously held position, the United States, according to the Administration, has taken itself out of a strictly European problem and thereby measurably strengthened itself in pressing the disarmament program it advocated, in which all the powers are concerned.

Eight New Stars in Metropolitan for Next Season

Four Sopranos, Two Tenors,
One Baritone, One Bass;
Also German Conductor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eight new singers of which three are American women, have been engaged for the Metropolitan Opera Company next season. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general director of the company, has just announced. The newcomers are:

Santa Biondi, lyric-soprano, who was brought to America from Palermo by her parents when a child and whose home is in New Haven, Conn. She has had her musical training in the United States, chiefly under Enrico Rosati, coach of Beniamino Gigli, and has sung here, both in concert and as a member of the San Carlo and America Opera Companies.

Eleanor La Mance, mezzo-soprano, of Jacksonville, Fla., who made her debut two years ago in Turin as Maddalena in Rigoletto and has been a singer for several years in various opera houses in Italy and in Monte Carlo and Cairo.

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, of Kansas City, where she began her career in a church choir. She is a student of the late Charles W. Clark and has been a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Elizabeth Ohms, dramatic soprano, of Holland, who sang for several seasons with the Munich Opera Company and at Covent Garden, London. Edward Ransome, tenor of Canada, who received his entire musical training in New York with Miss Grace Doree. In Italy, Tripoli and Malta he sang under the name of Edouardo di Renzo.

Antoine Tranoul, tenor, of Toulouse, who sang with the Opéra Comique and the National Opera in Paris, La Scala in Milan, San Carlo in Naples, the Royal Opera in Rome and in various Italian American cities. Alfredo Gandolfi, baritone, of Italy, has been a member of the San Carlo and other leading Italian companies and is a favorite Don Giovanni with the Italians.

Tancrède Passero, bass, who has a wide repertory and is well known in Italy and South America.

In addition to the singers, Mr. Gatti-Casazza announced the engagement of Josef Rosenstock, the German conductor from Wiesbaden; Ernst Lert, German stage director, from La Scala at Milan; and Erich Riede, assistant conductor, who is well known in Germany.

LEVIATHAN AGAIN DRY ON EASTWARD VOYAGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The steamship Leviathan, of the United States Lines, has just left here for Southampton, a "dry" ship so far as outward appearances were concerned. No bar was installed for the sale of liquor and, under the law, all that could be sold would be the relatively small amount which had been brought in under seal as a part of the vessel's emergency supply when she returned here upon her previous voyage.

Officials of the company refused to make any statement regarding the status of the Leviathan on this voyage. Enforcement officials expressed the opinion that in order to keep within the law the vessel would have to be dry on her eastward voyages.

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Surplus, Distributed to
22,000 Depositors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Nearly 22,000 depositors of the New Hampshire Savings Bank will receive a dividend of approximately 13 1/4 per cent on June 29, when the bank will share with its depositors the largest extra dividend ever recorded by a mutual savings bank. This is made possible by extremely profitable investments which the bank has made over a period of years.

For a number of years officials of the bank have been wondering what they were going to do with their profits. Many years ago, when stocks were far below their present market value, the New Hampshire Savings Bank bought many shares of stock in New York and Boston banks. Twenty years has seen a tremendous rise in the value of this stock, and three years ago the bank began declaring an extra dividend each year.

Value Continued to Rise
Two years ago it built a handsome bank building of New Hampshire granite and moved into new quarters, but the number of depositors increased with unusual speed, the returns from investments accumulated rapidly, and the value of their holdings continued to rise.

Having sold their textile stocks at the top market price, the bank was left with the problem of what it was to do with the New York bank stock which has had a sensational rise in value, but which had been carried on the books at the cost value. Half the bank stock was sold last March at a profit of \$2,300,000.

The directors decided to divide this at once among the depositors instead of distributing it over a period of years. As the profits were made largely in the last three years, and as the bank had given an extra dividend over these years, it was decided to declare a dividend approximating the total of the last three years.

Bank of Small Depositors
This means that every depositor who had \$100 in the bank will receive a return of \$13.50, or \$135 for every \$1000 on deposit. One investment alone, 900 shares of the National City Bank of New York, is worth in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, according to present quotations, and the bank holds stock in many other banks in that city and Boston, as it is permitted to do under the New Hampshire banking laws.

Whenever a child is born in Con-

cord the bank automatically presents its parents with a bank book and a gift deposit of \$1. There are 1270 such deposits now, amounting to \$17,620. And the bank has also opened a school savings account which 2325 school children participate in, or 70 per cent of the total number in the city.

The striking thing about this unusually large dividend is that most of the depositors are what is known as small depositors, people who need the money. There are a few large depositors, but as the treasurer, Ernest P. Roberts, says:

"The people own the bank, and the people will benefit by it."

Alaskan Route to Asia Is Best, Cramer Asserts

Only 50 Miles Over Water
to Siberia, Says Nome-
New York Flier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In an effort to prove that long-distance flights can be made in North America without advance preparation, Parker Cramer, co-pilot of the attempted Rockford, Ill., to Stockholm flight of last year, has just set an air record between Nome, Alaska, and New York. The trip was made in 48 hours and 28 minutes of flying time and an elapsed time of approximately six days.

The flight was made over Alaska and Canada to Minneapolis, and then to Chicago, Cleveland and Roosevelt Field, L. I. The pilot said he was never more than 250 miles from a good landing field.

The route, he declared, offers a logical way of flying from New York to Asia. Its only over-water section is between Alaska and Siberia, a distance of 50 miles, instead of the 2300-mile ocean flight between San Francisco and Hawaii.

The Nome to New York trip requires several weeks by steamship and railroad. The only previous flight on record was made by the Army Air Service expedition to Alaska in 1920.

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President Discards Social Rule; Lets Mrs. Hoover Walk Ahead

Also Gives Congresswomen Full Social Status, Ranking
Them on Same Basis as Men—Official Washington
Interested in Dropping of Precedents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Unobtrusively, as is his wont in such matters, President Hoover has inaugurated two most interesting innovations in White House social practices.

He has accorded to the eight women members of the House of Representatives the full social status that their seniority as members of Congress entitles them, and he has refused to precede Mrs. Hoover when they appear together in public. In instituting these changes, the President has overturned social customs of long standing, particularly that which requires that no one walk ahead of the President. President Hoover's practice is, therefore, in marked contrast with past Presidents, and Washington, which is usually alert to social usages, has manifested the liveliest approval of these innovations.

The President's practice of waiting for Mrs. Hoover and then following her has been followed as meticulously by him since he assumed the Presidency as it was before he reached that eminence. Recently, when he attended the opening of the big league baseball season, he started down the aisle first, but abruptly turned, waited for Mrs. Hoover, and then followed her to their box.

In entering the White House automobile, the President also waits until Mrs. Hoover has been placed before taking his seat, a practice that is in marked contrast to past Presidential custom.

Until President Hoover accorded the women representatives the social rank now given them at White House functions, it was the practice to rank them as if they were the wives of

representatives from the districts they represented. Since President Hoover has been in office, however, the women members take precedence in their own seniority rights.

To emphasize this recognition, President Hoover at recent White House dinners has asked women Representatives to go to the dining room on his arm. Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.), Representative from California, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, have been recipients of this honor.

Official Washington is observing the President's and Mrs. Hoover's liberalism with much interest, particularly in the light of the recent issue that developed over the demand of Vice-President Curtis that his sister, Mrs. Edward Gann, be given high social precedence.

HALF PAY GIVEN LOYAL WORKERS IN IDLE MILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Loyal workers at the Chadwick-Hoskins mill at Pineville, where a strike of operatives is in progress, and who remained "on the job" in spite of the strike until the mill was closed down indefinitely, have received half pay checks to help carry them over until the mill opens again.

The mill was closed following indications that violence might result on the part of the strikers. The management had announced that it would not fight to keep the mill open, but that in the event of closing measures would be taken to guard against want on the part of all loyal employees.



SPRING HAS COME

TO CHILTERN HUNDREDS. Its fields are turning green beneath the warm spring sun. On each tall tree the leaves are now in size a mouse's ear. Come now to Chiltern Hundreds while all is new and prices fair. Choose for your home a vantage spot where you can look across the hazy valley. Build here the home you've always dreamed about. Come set it down among the trees upon a winding road. You'll like the kind of homes already here. All new ones will be up to standard, too. For restrictions that protect you, plans of lots and prices, ask of

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EVERY DAY IS MOTHER'S DAY

However, a day has been set apart to do homage at the shrine of motherhood

Sunday, May 12th

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TWO AIR FIRMS BID FOR LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Sharp Rivalry for Mail
Route Will Have Climax
This Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—A sharp contest between two American air transport companies to be the first to inaugurate aerial service between the United States and the east coast of South America as far south as the Argentine, is to reach a climax this month, according to reports here.

Both Pan-American Airways, operating company for Aviation Corporation of the Americas, and the New York-Rio-Buenos Aires Lines, a subsidiary of Tri-Motor Safety Airways, are reported to be planning pioneering survey trips along the South American section of the route during May.

The prize in the competition will probably be air mail contracts for serving the South American states and connecting them with the United States.

Pilots of Pan-American Airways have just completed a round trip survey from the Canal Zone to Port au Spain, Trinidad. Equipment for operation of this section of the Pan-American line, which eventually will be pushed as far south as Buenos Aires, is soon to be concentrated at the Canal Zone, according to information given out at the company's local offices.

Operation of the line is to be started as soon as equipment is available and pushed south by easy stages. The Pan-American company has representatives and attorneys in all the South American countries to be served by the line.

The New York-Rio-Buenos Aires Line of Tri-Motor Safety Airways, incorporated recently, is reported to have the backing of a leading steamship company serving the South American east coast and of several wealthy American business men.

Higher-Ups Blamed for Labor Dispute

Union Head Lays Trouble in
Tennessee to Mills' Financial
Backers in New York

NEW YORK (P)—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, on returning from a visit to the Elizabethton, Tenn., strike area, issued a statement in which he blamed the labor troubles in the South on the mills' financial backers in New York.

"The great silk and rayon plants in Elizabethton are said to be German," his statement said. "Well, there are a lot of Germans there—German chemists to manage their plant. From all I can learn they are kindly and generous enough and well liked by the employees. If only those Germans had the last word, the

workers would be back on the job in 48 hours.
"But the Germans have not the last word. They are, all too evidently, backed by the men higher up. It is their financial backers in New York who are the labor haters and union wreckers."
"I am here to serve notice on the financial backers right here in this city that they cannot drag our southern working people back to the old order of things."
Five thousand workers have been locked out at Elizabethton, he said, and the only issue barring their return is their refusal to face a black list.

Tacna-Arica Pact Made Informally by Chile and Peru

Agreement Reached to End 40-
Year Dispute—Terms to Be
Announced by Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Chile and Peru have reached unofficial agreement on the Tacna-Arica controversy, which has been a critical problem in South America for generations. Carlos Davila, Ambassador from Chile, and Hernan Velarde, Ambassador from Peru, called at the State Department to deliver a joint report on the negotiations that have been going on simultaneously in Lima and Santiago to end the 40-year dispute.

The announcement of the final agreement will come from Washington shortly, it is confidently expected. The two ambassadors asked that their joint note be delivered to President Hoover and issued a short statement.

Diplomatic courtesy will bring the final announcement from Washington. It is expected, in view of the fact that it was the United States which originally instituted negotiations for peaceful settlement, and that the United States President was asked to arbitrate the matter.

The situation now is that Mr. Hoover will be asked to submit terms of agreement to the two countries which they have already agreed upon. They will then give assent and the settlement will be submitted to their respective national legislatures for final ratification.

The two envoys have declined to comment on the terms of the agreement. From South American agencies it is stated, however, that these include division of the territory, Tacna going to Peru and Arica to Chile.

WEB OF AIR ROUTES NOW COVERS BOLIVIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Airplanes with mail and passengers are now sailing on regular schedules over Bolivia, says a statement issued by the Pan-American Union here. From Cochabamba, the headquarters of the service, planes are operated in all directions. The long trails connecting various towns, followed from time immemorial by plodding cart and mule caravans, and in the rainy season often closed, are covered now through the air in a few hours. The services are operated by Lloyd Aero Boliviana, a foreign corporation, which has established a network of travel facilities all over Bolivia. A 700-mile trip costs about \$250.

A Masterpiece in Flour Bags



"HOOVERIZED" GIFT FOR WHITE HOUSE

Sixteen old flour bags, six of them dyed a rich Yale blue, were used by Mrs. J. I. Murray of Bloomington, Ill., to make the old-fashioned New England quilt for Mrs. Hoover, which now reposes on the bed of Abraham Lincoln at the White House. Blue and white blocks are combined in the famous double Irish chain pattern, the work being done on an old quilting frame that has been in Mrs. Murray's family for several generations. The quilt is an exact copy of that given by Mrs. Hoover to her son, Herbert Hoover Jr., on the occasion of his wedding several years ago.

Eight Notable Americans Win Enduring Honor

(Continued from Page 1)

Kentucky. It is the work of Robert Aiken and donated by a group of Kentuckians.

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), author: His great-granddaughter, Miss Una Hawthorne Deming, will unveil his bust, and Dr. William Lyon Phelps, professor of English at Yale University, will speak on the great novelist. The bust was given by L. Brooks Leavitt, an alumnus of Bowdoin College, of which Hawthorne

was a graduate, and was sculptured by Daniel Chester French.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894), poet: Edward J. Holmes, his grandson, will do the unveiling, and the bust will be dedicated by Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times. A group of friends of the poet gave his bust, which is by Edmund T. Quinn.

Dedicated by Dr. Burton Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), poet: His great-granddaughter, Miss Mary Dana, will unveil the bust and, following a brief speech of dedication by Dr. Richard

Hidden Page, president of the Poetry Society of America, will read a sonnet. This bust, which was the work of Rudolph Evans, was given by an anonymous friend of the Hall of Fame through the American Academy of Letters.

James Madison (1751-1836), twice

President of the United States. The unveiling will be done by Betty Glenn Walker, descendant of the statesman's brother, and Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, will make the speech of dedication. This bust by Charles Keck was the gift of the General Society of Princeton Alumni.

Francis Parkman (1823-93), historian: His bust will be unveiled by his granddaughter, Mrs. John Forbes Perkins, and dedicated by Dr. Edward Channing, professor of history at Harvard University. This bust is by Hermon A. MacNeil.

Emma Willard (1787-1870), educator: Her great-granddaughter, Miss Emma Willard Keyes, will unveil her bust, and the speaker will be Miss Eliza Kellas, principal of the Emma Willard School at Troy, N. Y. The alumnae of this seminary were the donors of this bust. The sculptor was Miss Frances Grimes.

It is 29 years since the Hall of Fame was built; as the \$225,000 gift of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and with the unveiling this month, 57 of the 150 panels designed for distinguished Americans will have been filled.

Emma Willard is the seventh woman to be honored with a place in the Hall of Fame. The other women are Harriet Beecher Stowe, author; Mary Lyon, educator; Alice Freeman Palmer, educator; Frances Elizabeth Willard, temperance and social reformer; Maria Mitchell, astronomer, and Charlotte Saunders Cushman, tragedienne.

Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, editor, author and diplomatist, who is the director of the Hall of Fame, will preside at the unveiling ceremonies. Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown will be the speaker for New York University, which serves as trustee of the Hall of Fame.

More than 7000 invitations have been issued for the occasion, and it is expected that many more than this will view the ceremonies from the campus.

BLANKET OF PAPER COVERS ONION BED

Ohio Man Expects to Increase
Yield 200 P. C. by Device

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—Raymond L. Dollings, a southern Ohio truck gardener, has planted 240,000 onions in three acres of his lands. Over the three acres he has spread black asphalt roofing paper, leaving only two inches uncovered on the sides of the rows.

The asphalt paper, serving as a mulch, will increase his crop more than 200 per cent, Mr. Dollings says. Without the paper moisture retainer and weed preventive his yield would be 200 bushels an acre.

WORKERS FOUND PROUD EVEN OF HUMBLEST JOBS

Pride in Work Declared to
Make Better Citizens of
Both Master and Man

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Modern industry, in spite of its highly mechanized and subdivided jobs, is bringing more advantages and many fewer disadvantages to everybody than "white collar folk" are apt to believe, Whiting Williams, author and consultant on labor problems, told the Institute of Social Sciences at Bowdoin College.

"If you want to break the heart of the lowest working man, no matter how disagreeable his job may appear, sympathize with him for having to do it just for the money," he said. "We have been slow to make industry contribute what it should to the life of society because we have, for one thing, been oversold on the 'dollar complex'."

"Both the workers and the capitalists of industry find their chief pleasure today in showing themselves good citizens among their fellow citizens because they are, first

of all, good workers among their fellow workers, whether with a single useful tool or with a whole useful organization.

"Industry has developed the interlocking interdependencies and refined integrations of an orchestra with every single job constituting an indispensable link in the chain of services. This does take away the old satisfactions of the individual soloist who, perhaps, created a finished article out of the raw material. But it nevertheless gives a man a sense of his standing in the world, of his membership in society, that even the old craftsman did not know."

"It is going to be enormously easier than most people believe for the laborer and the executive to come together for the sharing of a whole range of these undeveloped satisfactions of orchestra membership. This sharing in turn will, I believe, enable industry to unite in lessening what is at present by all odds its greatest blot—irregularity of employment."

"It is to be hoped indeed that President Hoover will put us farther ahead on this road than ever since the days of Watts' discovery. When that is done there will remain, I believe, no question whatsoever but that industry will seem to have enormously lessened the worker's toil while vastly increasing his earning power, his leisure and his self-respect as an indispensable member of our closely integrated and forward-looking modern society."

Horace Mann's Birthplace Dedicated as National Shrine of Great Educator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FRANKLIN, Mass.—On the 133d anniversary of Horace Mann, during observance of the first official Horace Mann Day, a portion of the property on which the great educator was born was dedicated as a permanent national shrine, and a granite and bronze marker unveiled on the spot.

Horace Mann was hailed as the most illustrious son of this town and as an unrivaled leader in early American education. Steps were taken to insure the observance of May 4 in his memory each year hereafter.

The school children of Franklin marched in a body today to the spot on East Central Street where the exercises were held, climaxed by the unveiling of the marker by two of the great-granddaughters of Horace Mann, Frank W. Wright, Acting Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, praised the educator's work in raising the educational standards of a century ago, from which the present system has grown.

The present ceremonies are but a part of an extensive program outlined by the Horace Mann Memorial Committee of which Matthew J. Van Leeuwen is chairman.

It is planned to raise a more active monument to the great educator, to be known as the Horace Mann Foundation Fund to carry out one of his principal ideas—the affording of an opportunity for education to all—by establishing scholarships for Franklin boys and girls.

In a biography of Horace Mann, prepared by Mr. Van Leeuwen, is told the story of his struggle to graduate from Brown University, of how he was admitted to the bar, later going to the Massachusetts General Court where he took a leading part in the suppression of intemperance and in improving the school system.

He then became a secretary of the Massachusetts Educational Board, serving for 11 years, of which he said, "I labored in this cause on the average of 11 hours a day." Afterward he went to Congress and still later became president of Antioch College.

NATIONAL TRADE CHAMBER ASKS STUDY OF TAXES

Urges Citizens to See How
Money Is Spent—Butterworth Again President

WASHINGTON (P)—William Butterworth, president of Deere & Co., manufacturers of farm implements, at Moline, Ill., was re-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by the board of directors following the close of the annual meeting here.

Urging that trade associations study state and local taxation, looking toward "removal of excessive burdens upon firms and individuals doing interstate business," the convention recommended also that business men's organizations inquire into the methods by which public funds are expended in every state and locality.

The convention made no specific declaration on its desires with regard to tariff revision, but urged that the existing Tariff Commission be broadened in its authority and be given full responsibility in maintaining "fair and just protection for America's higher wage scales and living standards," with an appreciation that "there should be no unnecessary trade barriers."

This resolution urged specifically that the commission should have full authority under the President to make adjustments to meet changing conditions. The Chamber elected the following board of directors, who were nominated by the National Council:

Leonard S. Horner of New Haven, Conn.; Lamont du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; E. Asbury Davis of Baltimore; William Candler of Atlanta; P. W. Litchfield of Akron, O.; John H. Camlin of Rockford, Ill.; Walter L. Cherry of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Harry A. Black of Galveston; George W. Holmes of Lincoln, Neb.; Everett Gam Griggs of Tacoma, Wash.; Charles W. Lonsdale of Kansas City, Mo.; Edward P. Deck of Omaha; John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, Mo.; H. M. Gilbert of Yakima, Wash.; C. A. Ludlum of New York; Francis E. Kamper of Atlanta; Matthew S. Sloan of New York; and A. W. Robertson of East Pittsburgh.

CABINET RATIFIED
VIENNA (P)—Parliament on May 4 ratified the new coalition Cabinet of Premier Ernst Stresemann. The vote was 89 to 59.

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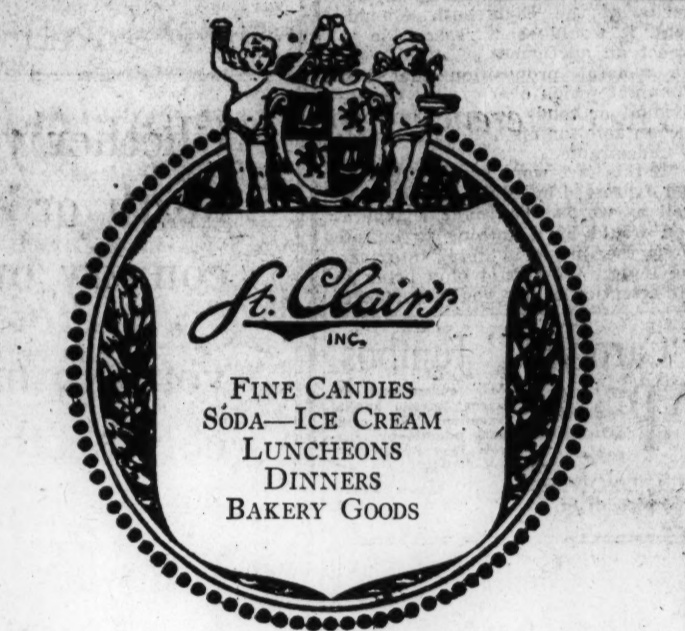
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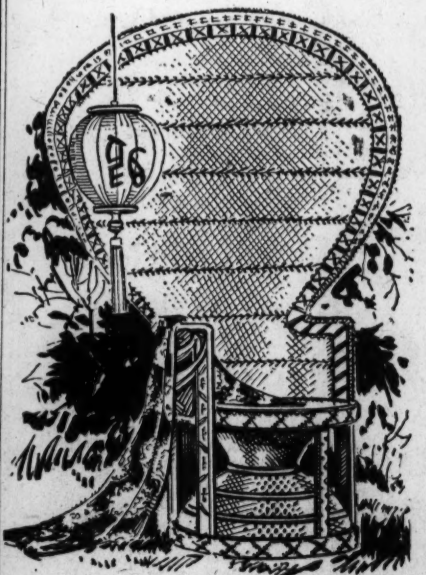
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KEEP TO TIME, 'AIR LINES' AIM IN CALIFORNIA

"Safe and Prompt as Railways" Is Goal Set for Far Western Routes

Widely separated centers of population plus unusually good weather conditions have conspired to make the Pacific coast a leader in aviation. However, during the winter months even this district has weather which makes consistent flying difficult. Offering the severest problems, this period has been taken as the basis of eight articles on "Aviation and Its Problems on the West Coast," of which this is the first.

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO—West of the Rocky Mountains a network of commercial air lines is attempting to make the airplane as dependable as the railroad train.

Natural obstacles as well as opportunities challenge this pioneering effort. Popular demand urges it on, and such institutions as the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics and the United States Department of Commerce lend practical aid.

With such factors at work, the far-flung reaches of the West are witnessing a pageant of progress as picturesque as that presented when wagon train and railroad won earlier victories. Already it has brought communities of the Pacific Coast virtually within a single metropolitan area, where the hurried business man may transport his goods, his papers or himself from city to city within the business hours of a single day, weather permitting.

Freedom from the limitations of adverse weather is now being sought by western air lines. The maintenance of both safety and schedules is the prime object of every new adventure into more complex and systematic flying methods. Safety has already been achieved in remarkable measure, and when there is necessity to drop between it and schedules, there is never a doubt in the thought of the commercial airman. Arriving on time is always secondary to flying in complete security over the entire course.

The result of adhering to this policy of "safe first" has led careful investigators to declare that the air passenger is somewhat more secure from danger than is the automobile passenger. Air lines are jealous guardians of this enviable status, and are insisting that all progress toward more perfect maintenance of schedules in the face of adverse weather conditions proceed from a solid and conservative basis.

More efficient and readily available weather reporting services, better lighted airways, better equipment in every department of flying and development of a technique in air line management are being sought to frustrate the hazards of fog and storm, and place aviation on a new level of dependability.

In this forward movement of air transport lie color and romance for the weaving of an epic. A small army of courageous and daring pioneers is engineering the advance, both in the air and on the ground, all sharing an earnest determination to spare no effort in making the air lines successful. From the clear-eyed pilot who climbs half past nine in the cockpit of his plane to the humblest beacon lighter who tramps through the wilderness in heat or snow to light the "fireflies" of the night one finds a common love of flying and a common will to live steadily in its cause.

Air mail routes cover the whole far-western section of the United States with fair thoroughness. They stretch from Seattle to Los Angeles, and converge at Salt Lake City from Los Angeles, San Francisco, the Pacific Northwest and Montana. These lines carry passengers and express as well as mail, while strictly passenger lines operate up and down the coast and throughout southern California.

Most Licensed Pilots
The extent of western flying is great. In California alone there are more licensed pilots than in any other two states, according to the Department of Commerce, which credits the Golden State with 633 of them, while the two states next in

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line, New York and Illinois, have 347 and 194, respectively.
More cabin planes of large capacity are operating on daily schedules in California than in any other State, while the air line between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City carries a large proportion of the entire air mail poundage of the Nation.

This network of aviation is closely knit by interrelated time schedules, which permit the air traveler to use several lines to maximum advantage in the course of a single trip. It may well be considered apart from the air lines of the country as a whole, since it is connected with midwestern and eastern systems, only through the transcontinental air mail route running east from Salt Lake City.
Of the many factors which have promoted aviation in the Pacific coast states, the great distances between cities of importance is probably chief. Over these areas of mountain and desert, as well as, in some instances, more settled agricultural soil, railroad trains labor relatively slowly. It requires 12 hours for the fastest train to travel between Los Angeles and San Francisco. When aviation can cut this time to three hours, with fair consistency, it is easily understood that aviation receives considerable business on this run.

Saving 20 Hours
Instead of more than 27 hours, required for the railroad to transport one from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, the air mail plane takes one there in less than seven hours. Such instances of speed in air transport are, of course, not peculiar to the West, but in general it is true that rail transportation in this section is slower than in other sections of the country, while distances are greater. The combination tends to give more of an impetus to aviation than where rail trips are relatively short and rapid.

In addition, it cannot be overlooked that the West became to a large extent "air minded" before Colonel Lindbergh aroused general popular interest in the subject. The business men of Los Angeles, for instance, organized a contract air mail company for direct service to Chicago when most mail lines were still in government hands, and through a strong traffic department, followed railroad practices, developed to great volume of mail that they preceded nearly all other companies out of the shadowy hills of red ink and onto the cheerful hills of profit.

Throughout the West whole communities have rallied to the support of air mail lines, and have patronized air passenger services extensively. So notable has this support of aviation been that the Guggenheim Fund selected the airway between Los Angeles and San Francisco as most promising for its test of commercial flying. The aerial laboratory which it set up is at present one of the most important demonstrations of aviation. Its activities will concern the following article.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate privileges and elections committee considered ballot collection bills submitted by William S. Vare after Pennsylvania election contest.

Senate adopted resolution to make \$2,500,000 available for loans to help southern farmers overcome storm damages.

Mississippi Valley senators organized to initiate plan for flood-control legislation during special session.

Submission of several conflicting reports on Senate Judiciary Committee's investigation of Secretary Mellon's eligibility was forecast.

Representative Black (D.), New York, proposed investigation of administration of justice in the eastern district of New York.

Senate Agriculture Committee approved Borah bill to license fruit and vegetable commission houses.

Senate confirmed nomination of Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma as Assistant Secretary of War.

House Ways and Means Committee Republicans sent their draft of tariff revision bill to printer preparatory to introduction.

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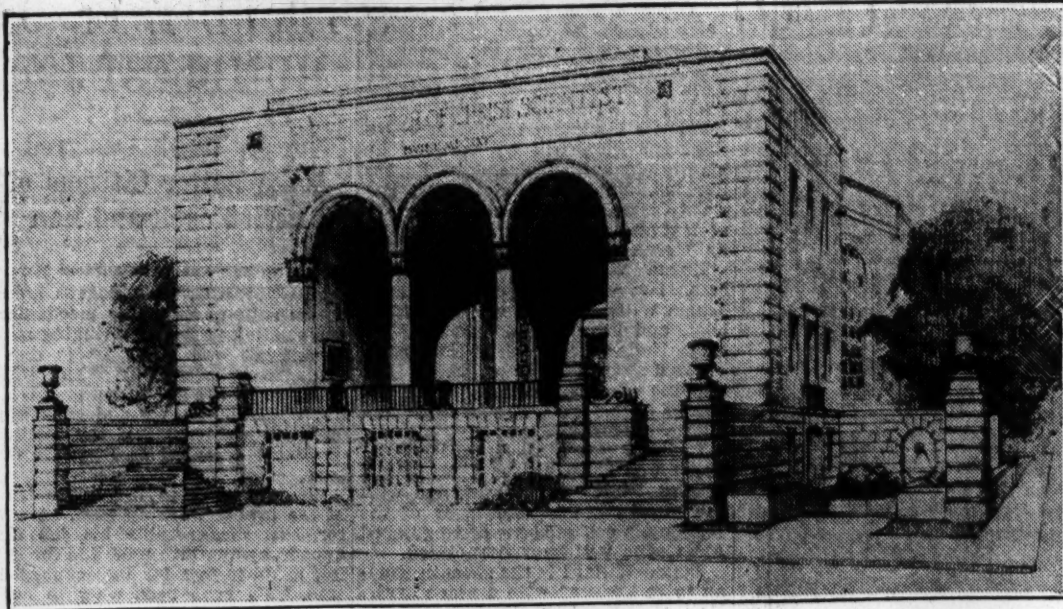
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Attractive Type of Church Structure



New Building of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Atlantic City, N. J.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Italian Renaissance Adaptation Followed in Design

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In reporting the opening of new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 4 South Brighton Avenue, here, the Atlantic City Evening Union described the building, in part, as follows:

"The front is finished in Indiana limestone, the rear with light colored brick. The church will be set off by two gardens, on either side of the entrance, which will be planted with flowers, laurel, ivy, rhododendrons, and shrubbery.

"Work was started in April, 1928, following the razing of the old church and the clearing of the site, 100 by 125 feet in dimension, care being taken at the time to preserve some fine trees which long had shaded the avenue. The building cost \$150,000 to build and to furnish. With the lot, the property is valued at \$200,000.

"The church was designed by Davis, Dunlap & Barney of Philadelphia, and is in the Italian Renaissance style. F. V. Warren & Co. of Philadelphia were the general contractors.

"Interior arrangements consist of two floors. On the first are the reading rooms and Sunday school, retiring rooms and heat plant. The auditorium is on the second floor, with a balcony in the rear. The console of the pipe organ is placed there. The room has a seating capacity of 500, there being pews on the main floor and theater chairs in the balcony.
"The color scheme of the wall paint is gold, treated with a warm cream tint. The three arches found on the exterior are repeated in the interior arrangement of the structure."

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED FOR REPATRIATION

WASHINGTON (P)—Bolivia has consented to place before the Paraguay-Bolivia commission of inquiry and conciliation the question of returning to their respective countries 40 soldiers captured during the hostilities between Paraguay and Bolivia last December.
Minister Diaz de Medina of Bolivia announced his Government had informed him of this decision. The conciliation commission has been in session here for six weeks working toward arbitration of the border difficulties of the two countries, but the subject of repatriation of the captured soldiers was not included in its agenda.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Miss Marion W. Leibert, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Edith Merrick, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Ellen Reiser, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Annie Plowright, London, Eng.
Miss Lucretia Malcher, Chicago, Ill.

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Teaching Elders to Respect Law Declared Best Way to Help Youth

Proper Observance of Statutes by Parents, Say Educators, Will Elevate Home Atmosphere and Reflect Itself on Children

Education for adults in law observance is as essential as education for youth, according to many educators who are seeking the best methods for protecting the boys and girls of the United States against liquor and the bootlegger.

Unanimous in claiming that the otherwise careful parent who encourages the bootlegger is laying up grief for himself and disaster for his children, these educators, in response to a canvas made by The Christian Science Monitor, are likewise in general agreement that, since the present success of prohibition, in reducing drinking among the young, points to greater success with better enforcement, the parents' duty is emphatically to abide by, and assist in the more effective operation of, the dry laws.

Several of these opinions follow:
Edward M. Sipple, headmaster of the Park School, Baltimore, Md.,

Teach Adults Better
"The duty of educators today is to gather real factors and then to flood the country with educational material which will awaken both adults and youths to the seriousness of the matter. Forget the young people and go after the adults. It is they who have brought about the present conditions which face youth. Educate adults to realize that in patronizing the liquor traffic they are not merely violating what seems to them a useless law, but undermining the whole structure of our democracy. Then, educate adults as to the proper example they must set for youth. If adults refuse to disobey the law they will eventually make it impossible for youths to get liquor; they will put bootleggers out of business."

T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public instruction, New Orleans, La.,
"I am of the opinion that our boys and girls are essentially sound in character and will adhere to the proper ideals of conduct if the older members of the population will do their duty in living lives of sobriety and moral rectitude.
"If the parents and other mature men and women who should be examples of uprightness in their daily lives will keep their homes stocked with less bonded whiskey, high priced wines, or home brew, and will stage fewer wild drinking and partying parties, the young people of the country will follow their good example, and there will be few occasions for such spectacles as we have just witnessed in Chicago."

Webster H. Pearce, state superintendent of public instruction, Lansing, Mich.,
Building Up and Tearing Down
"The public should realize that putting money into schools the while it permits public conditions which counteract the schools is but building with one hand and tearing down with the other. Whatever a citizen's view as to moral conduct and the public control thereof, the citizen must exercise such judgment in the matter as will conserve the result of schooling which means essentially character for the future citizenry of the State. There is, however, vastly more of wholesomeness in the schools and more of parental control and of close co-operation between schools and parents than present-day gossip would have it seem."

Robert E. Simon, founder and formerly president of the United Parents' Associations of Greater New York Schools:
"Irrespective of the individual's point of view of the merits or demerits of the Eighteenth Amendment, it would seem reasonable to expect an agreement of opinion on the general proposition that any stimulant which over-excites the individual or tends to make him unaccountable for his actions or words is undesirable.
"If this fact were kept in thought and expressed by adults in actions as well as words, the younger generation would have nothing to imitate along the line of imbibing intoxicating liquor. We should only bring to the attention of our youth, whenever

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possible, the things which are definitely desirable and beneficial."
Dr. C. N. Jensen, state superintendent of public instruction, Salt Lake City, Utah:
"To my mind, neither the school nor any other single agency, however powerful, can bring order out of the somewhat chaotic condition of society prevailing too generally throughout the country.
"By a majority of the agencies which have much to do with influencing human conduct, such as the home, the school, the church, the press, the courts, the movies, etc., there must be created and maintained a sentiment for desirable conduct, and there must be unvaryingly exhibited by them a will to honor and to enforce the law. These agencies must stand for speedily and just punishment of crime. They must look upon indecent living with pronounced disfavor."
S. M. N. Marrs, state superintendent of public instruction, Austin, Tex.:

Wrong Atmosphere in Home
Conditions in the North and South make the big difference. In Chicago and other northern cities there is congestion of business, living conditions, faulty assimilation of foreign stock has likewise contributed greatly to the northern problem."

Miss Florence Hale, director of rural education in Maine and vice-president of the National Education Association:
"I feel that where lawlessness and looseness of character exist, its cause may be traced pretty directly to the wrong atmosphere in the home, or at least to a lack of stability and character in the individual home to offset the careless or even pernicious atmosphere of the home town or city. Much of it is rightly enough attributed to lack of observance of law."

"The child who through the formative years of his life is taught to understand and obey the necessary rules at home and school, is likely to form such a sound character and such a habit of respect for proper authority that it will take a very great temptation to lead him into disgraceful law-breaking affairs away from home."

Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, president of the University of Miami, Florida:
"The majority of young men and young women of today are decent, ambitious and reasonably industrious. As far as my observation goes, the younger generation is neither better nor worse than the older generation. Boys and girls learn their manners and morals from adults. Separate rules can scarcely be set up for the younger generation. A disturbingly large minority of young people and adults are foolish about liquor. If the adults follow the law and glorify the bootlegger, they must take the consequences as far as their children are concerned."

There is, for instance, a small oil painting, which appears as quite an ordinary canvas, but it isn't, for it was painted on the back of Admiral Robert E. Peary's trousers. It was in 1896 that Admiral Peary's expedition into Greenland discovered two meteorites which had fallen near Etah. That was before explorers used cameras, and Alfred Oerter had run out of material on which to paint. The famous explorer's trousers were commandeered by the artist, with the result that the scene of the Cape York Eskimos hacking off pieces of the "sky visitors" for use as knives, was preserved.

Over the fireplace in the lounge there hangs a mastodon's tooth. It weighs 173 pounds, and a member of the club carried it 40 miles over the arctic ice in order to put it on board a boat.

A four-foot straw hat, shaped like an inverted bucket, which a Tunisian traffic policeman once wore, and a plumed helmet with a Bombay street car transfer tucked under the band are among the mementoes of some of the explorations. Queer boots made from fish skins and crudely shaped signal drums tell of contacts with the tribes of some of the remotest regions.

Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Carl Akeley, Sven Hedin, Sir Douglas Mawson and Roald Amundsen were numbered among the members of the club. Their traditions are being carried on by such men as Fridtjof Nansen, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Bob Bartlett, William Beebe, Martin Johnson, Commander Richard E. Byrd, George K. Cherrie, Sir Hubert Wilkins and others who know the thrill of gazing on regions no civilized man has seen before.

One requirement which the Explorers' Club makes upon its members is that their knowledge must be placed at the disposal of the world. Thus the works of members of the club itself constitute an important part of their library of 10,000 volumes, which is one of the most notable private collections of books on exploration in this country.

FARMERS' CONGRESS CALLED IN COLOMBIA
Labor Shortage Caused by Public Works to Be Topic

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The First National Agricultural Congress of Colombia will meet here June 20 to discuss problems affecting the "basic industry" of the country, according to plans just announced.

Conclusions reached will be submitted to the National Government and the next session of the Colombian Congress which convenes July 20.

One of the most important problems confronting the agricultural congress is that of labor supply. Owing to extensive public works program in effect throughout Colombia in late years, there has been a serious shortage of farm labor.

According to Dr. Arturo Hernandez, secretary of public works, there are now 80,000 laborers employed in public works projects, half of whom will be released when the Government's new economy program goes into effect, thereby releasing a large supply of workers to the agricultural districts.

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Foire de Paris Reveals Great Industrial Resources Overlooked by Gayety Seekers

PARIS AT WORK SHOWS IT IS NOT FRIVOLOUS CITY

Has Industries of Detroit and Hollywood, With Own 'Philosophy of Smile'

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PARIS—The Paris that works is little known to the visitor, but the Foire de Paris, with its display of French products, side by side with the products of other nations, reminds us that the serious Paris verily exists. Perhaps there has never been a city about which so many misconceptions have been so widely entertained. Is not Paris the playground of Europe and America? Is it not the Ville Lumière—the City of Light? Are not even harsher names applied to the "pleasure-loving" capital on the Seine—names which are borrowed from notorious towns of antiquity?

"Paris? Why, Paris is the Moulin Rouge, and Montmartre, and the Boulevard with their open-air cafes, at which sit thousands of idlers! Paris is the Bohemian haunt of eccentric painters. It is filled with smart hotels and restaurants, and with dancing-halls in which perpetually play the jazziest of jazz-bands." So speak many travelers who have seen the Paris of the surface.

In point of fact, there is probably no place in the world of similar size in which so much is accomplished. The industriousness of Paris is amazing. Paris is made up chiefly of men or women who toil unrelentingly and live the strictest of bourgeois lives. The very word bourgeois is almost untranslatable. Bourgeois does not come within hailing distance of bourgeois. The bourgeois is not merely the middle classes. No; bourgeois in the Parisian sense must be translated by a long string of virtues. It indicates sobriety, probity, laboriousness, perseverance, and orderly family life. It is the antithesis of the word Paris, as the word Paris is generally used by the foreigner!

Philosophy of the Smile
And yet Paris is composed essentially of bourgeois. All that is not bourgeois is the exception. Strangely, therefore, it is that Paris should be better known in its most superficial gayety than in its fundamental seriousness. The thrifty housekeeper, the conscientious worker, the earnest student—these are the Parisians. Parisian has learned the philosophy of the smile, and when occasion offers he knows how to unbind. His cheerfulness has perhaps misled many visitors who have failed to see behind the shining envelope the solid qualities of Paris.

The thronged thoroughfares of Paris are in themselves an evidence of the city's activities, but the busiest street of Paris is the Seine. Under the river, under the 30 bridges, by the numerous quays, there is an unceasing traffic. Not often is it realized that Paris is the most important port of France—more important than Bordeaux, than Nantes, than Marseilles. By canal and river are carried many millions of tons of coal, timber, building material, wheat, fruit and other provisions.

For some years it was my lot to traverse the great Central Markets on foot in the early morning—between 3 and 5 o'clock. The animal market, where the animals are sold, was taken on the rails by long puffing trains, loaded with merchandise which was discharged in the Halles. Carts converged on the markets from every point of the compass. Under the glare of the arc lamps, preparations for the day's life of the city were proceeding with alacrity.

Not Abode of Frivolity
At the later hour—toward 5 o'clock—I would meet, emerging from the underground railways, thousands of other workers of all ages—girls and boys and men and women. This morning spectacle alone was amply sufficient to dispel the illusion that Paris is the abode of frivolity.

Then I would pass among my friends the students of Paris. Nobody applies himself more assiduously to his task than the Paris student. There are heard warning voices raised against the overcrowding of the curriculum. It may be that the visitor has seen joyous students marching in procession, singing and capering, and has judged that they refuse to be chained to their desks. But if the Paris student can be merry, he can also—and for the most part is—intensely serious. Since the days of Abelard, that is to say, the twelfth century, Paris has been among other things, a great university. The reversal of fortunes which followed the war, and the fluctuations of the franc, rendered many of the students extremely poor, but they sacrificed everything for the sake of pursuing their studies. Many of them accepted all kinds of manual work in order to complete their courses.

Among the industries for which Paris is famous is that of clothing. It is an industry, it is also an art, and there is an individuality in the productions of the large and small houses which cannot be imitated. Generally the home of the mode is said to lie around the rue de la Paix, but in reality it is everywhere in the city. Tens of thousands of workers are employed from the celebrated designer to the little needlewoman. It would be impossible to estimate the talent, mental and manual, that goes to the making of Parisian gowns. Possibly a hypercritical person could describe the result as frivolous, but however this may be, there is no frivolity in the process of manufacture. The automobile is made in im-

Acres of Roofing, in Geometrical Chunks, Is Airman's View of Great Paris Fair



Photo by Entreprises Photo-Aériennes, Paris

mense numbers in Paris. Doubtless it would be wrong to compare the output with the output of certain American towns, but it is not negligible, and the point is that in Europe the so-called pleasure city of Paris leads the way. The great works on the Quai de Javel, the establishments at Billancourt, and other automobile factories are far from giving an impression of idleness. There are, besides, airplane factories to be visited by those who would have some idea of the industriousness of Paris. The French have always excelled in the mechanical crafts, and they are certainly not falling behind in automobilism and in aviation.

Even in such modern trades as cinematography, Paris takes an honorable place. In addition to being a miniature Detroit and a great Hollywood, it is, on its own scale, a Hollywood. At Joinville, for example, an ultramodern studio has been erected, and again at Vincennes. Moreover, the French do not forget that if the film is a medium of entertainment, it is also a medium of instruction, and to the more instructive kind of film they have devoted special attention.

Old Artistic Industries such as the making of tapestry at the Gobelins and the fashioning of porcelain at Sevres, still exist as perhaps nowhere else. There are likewise famous artists who work in iron. There are many manufacturers of perfume. The so-called "artisans de Paris" are renowned the world over; in jewelry the Parisian is supreme; in bibelots and bric-a-brac, in artificial flowers, in feathers, in furs, in leather goods and in a thousand varieties of what the French call "confectionnerie" there is nobody who is better than the Parisian worker.

Printing Trade Is Strong
Again, an astonishing number of artisans are engaged in the production of books, beautiful and popular. The French are voracious readers, and the printing trade takes a foremost place among the trades of Paris. Many of them are also lovers of exquisite books, and typography and binding have been elevated into fine arts. There must, too, be literally thousands of newspapers and periodicals, many of them of a highly intellectual order.

The furniture business is concentrated about the Bastille—in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. Some of the firms are more than 100 years old. Here every style of furniture is made. Henry II, Louis XIII, Louis XV, Louis XVI, Empire. There is, in addition, the modern style, less charged with ornamentation. The Parisian cabinetmakers are particularly skillful in making use of the effects of the wood itself. They bring out the special points of oak and mahogany, of maple and plane. Even the cheapest furniture shows real taste.

In the same street are the fabricants of bronze ornaments and of mirrors. Rents have gone up, and some of the furniture dealers have removed their workshops to the environs of Paris. But others insist on keeping their workshops in the courtyard of their establishments. These are only a few of the multitudinous activities of Paris. How much could be written, for example, on the literary leadership of the capital! How much could be said of Paris during the last century, the government of Washington and Boston, as well as the New York of France! But sufficient has been summarized set forth

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to dissipate the legend that Paris is chiefly a city of pleasure inhabited by idlers. The contrary is the case: the pleasure seekers and the idlers are an infinitely small minority, and indeed for the most part are the foreign visitors themselves. With the opening of the Foire de Paris we are again reminded of the true character of the French capital, and it is well from time to time that some emphasis should be laid upon the true Paris that thinks and toils.

Art Information Bureau of Paris Covers Wide Field

There Facts in Great Detail of the Arts of France Are to Be Given Inquirer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Existence of an office where information can be supplied concerning almost every imaginable detail of the arts of France is probably known to few persons visiting this capital at this season of the fair. The Association Française d'Expansion Artistique was founded six years ago, and carried out in a broader way the original plan of the founder of this movement, Alfred Corhot, the pianist. It was his idea that the arts of France should be more actively propagated abroad in the interests, not only of the artists themselves, but of the country. Until the war the prestige of French art in its divers ramifications—was allowed to be maintained by the tradition which had been built up of French taste and culture in this field since the seventeenth century.

After the war the necessity was felt of a more concentrated effort to promote the popularity of the French arts in foreign lands. L'Expansion Artistique has now 400 correspondents and has extended its activities to 41 countries and 127 towns. It aids in organizing concerts, lyric or dramatic representations, exhibitions of painting, applied and decorative art shows, and it arranges for the reception of French artists abroad. This society works under the aegis of the Ministry of Fine Arts and Public Instruction and has offices set apart in the Ministry building at 8 Rue Montpensier.

The information section is international in scope and open to anyone. Here is kept an inventory of all the riches of international art, and as complete as possible biographical, bibliographical, and iconographic data relating to painting, music, theater, and the artists. Publishing houses are listed, societies are catalogued, and facts are supplied about concert halls and theaters and suitable places for exhibitions. There are 400,000 reference cards and some 150,000 files of newspaper clippings.

The president of this association is Senator Emile Humbert, who brought these little-known facts to public attention recently in an article by him which appeared in L'Exportateur Français, leading commercial weekly of France.

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Fair Shows Quick Development of French China and Glassware

Modern Methods in Faience and Allied Crafts Prove a Notable Feature of Exhibition, Showing Marked Growth Since World War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Armed with a copy of "La Céramique et la Verrerie," by René Chavance, a visitor to the Fair could spend a profitable hour studying modern French ceramics, china, stone and glassware. This book is one of a series about the French arts which have been issued by Les Editions Rieder and cover principally the last two decades.

Within some hundred pages are compressed the history of the latter-day developments in potteries and glass in this country, and the outstanding artists are given their proper places in this scheme. The different methods employed by the various men, and explanations of how the chinaware, stoneware, faience, and the glass objects are made, are included in this readable manual.

There has been without a doubt great progress in this industry, especially since the war. Today the French potteries are shipped far afield. There have been two great exhibitions in the past century which have influenced as much as anything else the resurgence of this craft. The first occurred in 1878. The nineteenth century, as far as ceramics and glassmaking went, slumped badly up to this time. Originality was absent and inferior copying was being done, according to students of this period. Beautiful objects from the Far East were shown, and the fine ware of England, Bohemia and Venice was displayed. The result was at once a shock to the French producers and an inspiration.

From that time on a renaissance in France became noticeable. Artists, like Harpignies, for example, were called on for designs. Félix Bracquemond, at first engraver, went further and saw that patterns must be more than mere pictures; they must suit the shape and purpose of the bowl or dish. Thodore Deck was one of the ceramists who derived ideas from the Oriental potteries exhibited in 1878, and who studied and experimented until he had achieved new forms. He evolved a blue color which became known afterward as the "bleu Deck." Chaplet was another of these geniuses whose sincerity still impresses the workers of today.

The second profoundly directive exhibition was that of 1925. Reversing the order of 1878, where the French stood in awe at the foreign countries, in this exhibition of 1925, all the world witnessed the results of a deep and new movement in French applied arts. Modern art came to have a new meaning, and modern applied art as such is generally found to have its roots in this exhibition.

The trend of glassmaking has followed much the same rhythm as the manufacture of ceramics. Eugene Rousseau is credited with "having raised the glass art from its torpor." Emile Gallé was another name to conjure with, a man giving freer rein to his imagination. He followed Rousseau and was the commanding figure at the turn of the century. Today the "chef d'orchestre" is undoubtedly René Lalique.

M. François Coty asked of Lalique in 1928 designs for perfume bottles, and immediately the vogue was started of having artists turn out these exquisite little flasks. Lalique spread his favors to chandeliers and vases. A luminosity is present in his objects which can only be explained by the fact that he sees glass values in terms of their relation to light. Light, for him, entering glass, makes the glass something vital and radiant.

Lalique brought a new purpose to the glass-making art. Other fine contemporaries whose work is found liberally in Paris, and is now sold abroad are Jean Luce, Daum Frères, Maurice Marlot, Henri Marre, Jean Sala, Marcel Goupy and André Balle.

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1878, and who studied and experimented until he had achieved new forms. He evolved a blue color which became known afterward as the "bleu Deck." Chaplet was another of these geniuses whose sincerity still impresses the workers of today.

**INVENTORS ARE GIVEN
RECOGNITION AT FAIR**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Inventors were given recognition this year. One thousand dollars were distributed to the winners in the different categories, chosen by a jury, and a separate wing was reserved for displaying the inventions during the fair.

No object was allowed to take up more than a square yard. Buyers are bound to find useful hints and ideas in the section.

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Demand for Furniture Wanes; French Resume Old Handicraft

Mass Production Appears Abandoned, at Least for a Time—Small Artisan Is Again Devoting His Labor to Masterpieces

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—French furniture is largely displayed at the annual Paris Fair, and examination will show that a new stage of manufacture is being entered upon. Guarding the modern taste in furniture styles, which has evolved since the war, there is, nevertheless, a reversion to pre-war methods of manufacture by small groups of workmen. The period of mass production has, for the moment at least, passed.

Unusual conditions wrought a change in the manufacture of furniture in France. The war caused the transformation of many factories into supply centers for the troops, and this rapid augmentation of capital under Government propulsion permitted sweeping improvements in machinery to be made. With the war over, a new field of activity opened up in the form of supplying the regions, which were being rebuilt, with furniture. Certain factories reached a point where they were turning out 40 complete sets of furniture each day.

This demand is now practically over, since the devastated areas have been for the most part restored and the new houses have been provided with the needed furniture. A number of factories have reduced their personnel 10 per cent as a result of this closing down of demands. What is happening now is that foreign markets are being more than ever sought for openings, and French diplomats are encouraged to seek wherever possible import tax alleviations on French furniture.

The "artisans d'élite" is receiving more attention. There is one wood sculptor for every 25,000 carpenters

or like workers, and with the waning of the industry from mass production methods has come a higher consideration for the task of the artist.

One sees, therefore, a tendency to establish again the ateliers of the "little manufacturer," where 30 to 40 workmen are employed and the element of handwork is given more emphasis.

ITALY AND RUSSIA PARTICIPANTS IN FAIR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Two of the nations which are most strongly supporting the Paris Fair are politically at the opposite ends of the poles, according to their own versions of their doctrines.

These are Fascist Italy and Bolshevik Russia. Their exhibitions show the special effort which has been made and are exceptionally interesting.

FIRST IN FOODSTUFFS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France claims that in matter of foodstuffs no other fair equals in importance this of Paris. The stands cover alone an area of more than nine acres.

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France Depicted as Great Hive of Industry in Mammoth Halls of Trade Exposition

FRENCH DEFEND STUDY OF ITALIAN AND SPANISH

Chambers of Commerce Opposed to Ban Against Teaching These Languages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Spanish and Italian will be heard spoken by great numbers at the Paris Fair, and this raises a point about which there has been much agitation recently in France. A campaign appears to have been lodged against the study of Spanish and Italian in the schools, especially in the Midi, or south of the country, where the frontiers spread east to touch Italy and southwest to march with Spain. This is an insidious effort, which, if not checked, would have a boomerang effect on French trade with these countries.

French business circles, therefore, have risen in arms against the suggestion that Spanish and Italian should be less frequently studied. A committee was formed some time ago for "the defense of the study of Italian languages," and more than two score chambers of commerce in France have given this body their support.

Commercial Importance Urged
A resolution by the Chamber of Commerce of Gers, for example, referred to the "commercial importance of the first order" of the Spanish tongue, reaching as it does 100,000,000 persons. Other chambers of commerce are making it a point to intensify the teaching of these sister tongues in the very Midi region where the campaign to exclude them originated.

The new trans-Pyrenean railway was grasped as an argument in favor of promoting the study of Spanish. It stood for another link with the country with which France has cordial relations. There is another primary reason why the French should maintain their interest in Spanish, and this is that foreign competition in the Spanish markets has never been keener.

Nations Seeking Business
The Germans in particular have proceeded methodically to establish a preponderance of German heavy industrial products among Spanish imports in these lines. The Americans, too, have been active, and English as well. French imports led all others before the war, but there has been since a gradual lessening of the proportion held by the French of the total imports in favor of other countries. Now is certainly no time to slacken off in the study of Spanish. A knowledge of a language is a material help in forging business connections.

Spain is not alone. Central and South America, Cuba and the Phil-

While Paris Still Sleeps, Les Halles Are All Activity



Photo by Archives Photographiques, Paris
In the Early Morning Hours the Great Markets of Paris Open Up as the Stream of Vegetable Trucks Deliver Their Burdens and Dealers Flock in to Make Their Day's Purchases.

ippines are in general territories where the Spanish tongue is understood. French trade with South America is opening as witness to which was the inauguration last year of a regular air mail service between France and South America.

Trade Cements Friendship
What holds true with regard to Spanish is equally sound, though possibly in a lesser degree, vis-a-vis Italian. Trade cements friendly relations, and business men here are not slow to grasp the fact that with an Italy expanding at the pace it is increased commerce between the countries presents one of the most valuable guarantees of peace. The reverse is true, that with augmenting business there is all the more need for keeping the peace.

As with Spain, the moment would be most inopportune for giving up the study of Italian, especially in the very regions near the Italian border where there is so large an interchange of commodities. Because the business men have aroused themselves on the question, there is small likelihood now that the campaign against Spanish and Italian will gain much headway. They are ready to point out as well that their fighting for these languages implies in no way that other tongues, such as English and German, should be on that account given less attention. They are all needed, and the French are simply urged to master as many tongues as possible, having due regard for their relative importance in view of peace and trade.

Quaint Vladimir Offers Vignette of Russian Changes Under Soviet

Old City Mirrors New Order in Political Talk and Leveling of Wealth—Province Affords Sample of Agricultural Decadence in Recent Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VLADIMIR—Perched on a bluff above the River Klyazma the old city of Vladimir, center of a rich Russian principality in the twelfth century before Moscow had emerged from obscurity, is fair to look upon. This is especially true if one gets the broad, sweeping view of the town from the bank of the river.

To the right rises the impressive, quadrangular wall of an ancient monastery, now utilized as the headquarters of the local branch of the Gay-Pay-Off, or political police.

A bit to the left the large building which houses the provincial government offices is flanked by two twelfth century churches, and the famous Uspensky Cathedral.

The Uspensky Cathedral, now turned into a museum of ecclesiastical art, is an excellent specimen of medieval church architecture, with the large golden dome, so characteristic of Russian cathedrals.

In the town museum one finds other things reminiscent of Vladimir's vanished past, including heaps of curious Eastern coins, remains of the time when Vladimir was one of the main trade routes from Russia to the Arab East.

But beside being the old capital of a medieval Russian principality, trampled down by Tartar conquerors, Vladimir is the capital of a present-day Soviet province and one of the important centers of the Russian textile industry, although the factories are not concentrated in the town, but scattered in little workers' settlements all over the province.

Records of Government

From a visit to the headquarters of the local Soviet one goes away laden with a mass of printed material regarding the activity of the provincial administration.

Included are vivid colored charts from which one may derive an enormous amount of miscellaneous information, ranging from the number of schools to the harvest yield of the main crops, rye, oats and potatoes. On the whole the charts register steady progress from year to year; but there is a significant exception in the sphere of agriculture. There are now several thousand fewer horses and over 22,000 fewer horned cattle in the province than in 1925, while the planted area last year showed no increase over 1927.

This is merely a local example of a general situation that is demanding the serious attention of the Soviet authorities: the discrepancy between the rapid growth of industry and the comparative stagnation of agriculture during the last few years.

Because it is less complex, life in

Campaign Just Finished
The campaign for the re-election of the city and village Soviets of the province had just finished; and this had evidently been the occasion for a flood of oratory.

Russians will forgive much to a Government that gives them an opportunity for unlimited talk and the Soviet régime, while constituting a political dictatorship, gives plenty of opportunity for reports and discussions.

The second impression is of the leveling of wealth which the Revolution has brought. It is doubtful whether a single family in Vladimir town or province is living in the luxury of a British or American wealthy household, or even in the comfort which a well-to-do middle-class family in those countries might enjoy.

Before the Revolution, the great majority of the population doubtless consisted of workers, artisans and peasants. Now living standards of the manual workers have been raised somewhat, although not phenomenally, and few rise above these standards.

An object lesson in the new order is the president of the provincial Soviet executive committee, Mr. Radchenko. A typical Ukrainian with magnificent spreading mustache, Mr. Radchenko is a man of some consequence in Communist ranks, but in his office he wears the usual Russian worker's costume of a dark blouse without a necktie. Seen on the street there would be nothing to distinguish him from the textile workers who make up such a large part of the population.

LIST OF EUROPEAN FAIRS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—If you were asked to name the periodic international fairs that count on the European continent, could you do so? Here is the list: Brussels, Budapest, Cologne, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Ljubljana, Lille, Lyons, Lemberg (Lwow), Milan, Nijni-Novgorod, Padua, Paris, Posen (Poznan), Prague, Reichenberg, Valencia, Zagreb.

Changing Picture of Modern Paris Contrasts With Days of First Fair

Frontiers of Older Era Falling Before Onward Sweep of Building—Balloon Sleeves of 25 Years Ago Typify What Was Then Fin de Siècle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Were you in Paris 25 years ago, when the first of these fairs was held? Do you remember the buses drawn by horses and the strange automobiles? Paris has changed, and the fair—which was an insignificant little fair then—has grown to enormous proportions. The war broke the rhythm of the fairs: the one held this year being in point of fact but the twenty-first.

Nevertheless a quarter century has passed since the original sample fair of the French industrialists was held, and it is a fitting time to take stock of the transformations in this capital since then. Those who see Paris today for the first time should be properly impressed by the amount of building which is going on.

Particularly around the fringe of the city, and along the "grands boulevards," is there a perpetual tearing down of old fortifications and buildings, and the erection of large apartment or office structures. The suppressed inactivity of the war days has given way to an energetic bustle. The difficult money situation during and after the war has surrendered to replenished pockets and abundance.

City Still Has Frontier
Paris is changing; everything is changing, some things, however, more slowly than others. There is still a frontier to the city of Paris—though daily becoming less and less defined. There are still taxes to pay on the carrots and gasoline which one brings into the city. There are still fêtes, when all Paris dances in the streets. Of course, there are still a hundred incidents which continue much the same. After all, they shouldn't they?

Consider the year 1904. It was during this time that the Russo-Japanese War was being fought? The French press and illustrated periodicals were full of the news and scenes from "the front." This was also the year of the St. Louis World Fair, which will place the Paris Fair for many Americans.

The Place de l'Opéra was placed in that year to make an opening for the Opéra Métropolitain underground station. Rodin's "Thinker" was exhibited at the "Salon of 1904," and taximeters appeared for the first time on the horse cabs. Decidedly, it was an important year. Peter I was crowned King of Serbia, and the Kingdom of Italy and Spain drove their own automobiles.

Dresses With Balloon Sleeves
That one may not stray too far from Paris in this year of its might be remarked that "Madame la Duchesse de M—" is known positively to have bought a tailored suit "au prix stupéfiant" of 95 francs (the franc was then worth five times as much as today). Dresses of the ladies had balloon sleeves, and hour-glass waists, and faking skirts which touched the ground, and were discretely held up. Boas were popular, and wide panache hats, or others shaped like the prow of a Norse galley.

The custom was growing of adding to invitations "on dancers," and then what laces and frills and billowy bountfulness of dress did one not see in the decorous dances. The gentlemen wore knee breeches and stockings. Lounge suits were advertised for gentlemen in that year at 75 francs.

The Opéra is nearly as sedate and evenly measured in its musical stride today as 25 years ago. The state theaters, however, the Comédie Française and the Odéon, have altered somewhat in character. Tradition is still preserved, but it has been so far relaxed as to permit the latest plays occasionally to be performed.

Drift to Boulevard

Already the great actors were drifting to the boulevard theaters and no longer considering the Comédie Française the sole theater in which one might make an honorable success. Jean Coquelin and Mme. Réjane were at the Gallic; Sarah Bernhardt was photographed playing tennis in her country retreat, and "La Chauve-Souris" of Johann Strauss was the musical hit of the season.

In 1904 there were 20,000 automobiles in France, but no one seemed aware that there were so many. The horse cabs were the normal means

of conveyance, and those who were in the Rue de la Paix when a "limousine" brought some fair maiden to purchase a "robe" from Doucet stopped to watch. Those who see Paris today in the automobile should be properly impressed by the amount of building which is going on.

Anatole France was carrying the younger generation with him and was interviewed "chez lui" by the enterprising journalist, Frédéric Mistral, shared with a Spaulard the Nobel Prize for literature in this year of 1904. He was the famous Provencal poet, who resuscitated the dialect of the south of France.

Charming Drawings by Hellen
André Lichtenberg submitted a story of a girl called "Line," pronounced in English Lena, to "Illustration," and the charming drawings accompanying it were by Hellen. A new volume of Sem's caricatures received a good sale, and silk hats were "do rigueur" when a gentleman took a lady for chocolate at Rumpelmayer's.

The Champs-Élysées was a fashionable residential avenue, and the Boulevard Haussmann ceased behind the Opéra. Now, the Champs-Élysées has been invaded by automobile showrooms and office buildings are rising on the sites of the old homes. The Boulevard Haussmann has been continued through to the grands boulevards, and the Paramount moving picture theater stands in all its modern glory on the boulevards a stone's throw from the Opéra.

Between 1904 and 1925 events occurred, at intervals of practically a decade each, which directly influenced many of the changes viewed at the present time. The one, as previously remarked, was the outbreak of the war, which held back natural progress. The other was of 1925, which has been a starting point for new buildings, new furniture, new fabrics, and which has promoted the movement in various phases and which may be described for want of a better term as "modern."

Barriers Being Eliminated
The Foire de Paris spreads out its serried sheds like the tents of an army, from the Porte de Versailles, on the southern frontier of Paris. The "fortifs"—as the Parisian argot calls the fortifications—have been come for the permanent fair grounds. Here and there about the nearly round capital, the walls have been eaten away to make place for apartment houses, and before long there will only be vestiges remaining of the fortifications which have for so long hemmed in the city and restricted its expansion.

Especially in this state of affairs conspicuous not only at the Porte de Versailles, but also at the Porte de Champerret and at the Porte Dauphine (where the Avenue du Bois passes into the woods, or Bois de Boulogne).

Paradoxically, there are few and there are many changes in Paris since the first fair. If one has been attending all the fairs, he would not perhaps be conscious of sweeping changes. On the contrary, if he visited the fair in 1904 and did not again come to Paris until this year of 1929, he would undoubtedly find much to comment on. The fair indicates as well as anything could the resurgent vigor which one feels on so many sides and which is expressed so concretely in the originality of the French artisans of today.

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FAIR REVEALS FRANCE'S VAST UNUSED RICHES

Survey Shows Wealth to Be Won by Intensive Work in Existing Fields

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Cursory examination of the Paris Fair raises the question: If so much industrial and agricultural activity can be represented here, what possibilities remain for exploitation in this country? Many men have pondered this question, and there is a move on foot to have a complete economic survey made of France. The purpose would be to uncover the hidden possibilities of production so that fruitless efforts now made could be scrapped and the energy be devoted to opening up fresh fields which would give wider opportunities for success.

An example in point may be cited. Trained investigators were given the task of thoroughly examining the situation in the departments of Landes and the Pyrenees, in the southwest corner of France. The possibilities discovered exceeded all expectations. A part of the country, for instance, covering more than 2,000,000 acres had provided a local industry with the opportunity of cultivating pine trees and with collecting and distilling pine gum in a rather primitive fashion. Nothing had been done to create the additional industries for which the material was available on the spot.

Such industries would have included the rational exploitation of the subsidiary products either from the forests themselves or from the supply of resin. The by-products to be had from more intensive treatment of the latter are such as resin oils and soap, turpentine and varnishes, wax, printing ink, synthetic perfumes and pitch. From the forest could be had "gray oil," an extract of tannin and coloring products from the roots of the low-growing "leather," the textile material made of pine needles spoken of as "laine" or "rouste de pin," the essence of pine sap which is used as a disinfectant and for perfume, paper made from pine, and the roots of gorse which are employed in the distillation of coal tar and pyrolytic acids.

Experts were prepared to say under such conditions factories could be set up for the manufacture of these products, and statistics were on hand concerning the cost of production, and the solution of labor, transport and market problems. This survey was more or less in the nature of an experiment, and only one phase of the work has been referred to. It has sufficed, however, to open people's eyes to the unbelievable possibilities of production here, and efforts have been made to get the Government to undertake a similar research throughout the country. The fair then, as seen today, is more than ever a promise of what the future holds in store for France.

Port of Agadir, Long Closed, Is Now Semi-Open

Coastwise Traffic Imports Admitted to Moroccan City—Exports Barred

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Agadir, that long-closed port south of the Atlas Mountains, in Morocco, which figured so prominently in the European diplomatic disputes which preceded the Great War, is now semi-open according to a report of the British Vice-Consul at Mogador.

A considerable import trade has sprung up in certain overseas imports to Morocco, particularly in tea and sugar, and consequently the port of Agadir has been kept open for coastwise traffic (imports). This is not likely now to be altered as, in the middle of this summer, the consul believes that Agadir will be thrown open to deep sea imports and exports on the lines of the other Moroccan ports.

At present the Government does not permit Agadir to export at all direct but—as for the past 120 years—the inhabitants of Sous have to take their produce across the Atlas Mountains to the port of Mogador. The leading Mogador merchants, whose trade must be heavily hit once Agadir is fully open, have already secured sites and in many cases put up buildings at Agadir. The latest development is the opening by some of the Mogador merchants of a sub-depot at Sidj Mokhtar, about 60 miles east of Mogador on the road to Marrakech, in order to intercept there cereals from Sous destined for Marrakech.

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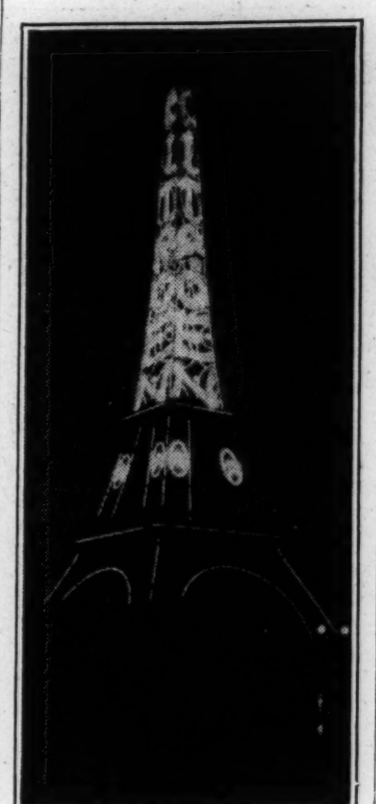


Photo by Archives Photographiques, Paris
The Eiffel Tower, Decked Out With Myriads of Lights as Advertisement for Automobile Firm.

now going on at Agadir, and land values at the port, which is naturally sheltered and the only sea outlet for a coastline several hundred miles long, have risen very rapidly. With the completion of three motor roads which the Franco-Moroccan Government is now driving over the Southern Atlas into Sous, two of which are actually open, that country must play a prominent part in Morocco as an agricultural and commercial development.

Its chief products are cereals, almonds, gum, wool, goatskins, olives and argan oil. The last is peculiar to this region but has not hitherto been used outside Morocco. Owing to shortness of supply of this of late, however, Morocco has been importing considerable quantities of Soya oil, the price of which is cheaper than olive oil. The Sous is very rich in copper sand, according to the reports of the Mannesmann brothers, rich also in other materials, but no official reports are yet available on this point nor is it yet open to prospecting. The latter, however, will, no doubt, be allowed as soon as Agadir is thrown fully open.

HAMBURG PLANETARIUM HAS PERMANENT HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—The fine new Hamburg Planetarium, ordered from the Zeiss Company and delivered in 1926 has at last found a permanent home. It will be set up in the big Water Tower of the Stadtpark in the Winterhude suburb.

This installation will cost about \$75,000 but Hamburg city officials believe the city will feel well recompensed by the stimulus which the planetarium is sure to give to the study of astronomy in Hamburg. The university and upper schools will be especially benefited. The magnificent astronomical and astrological collection of Professor A. Warburg will also be installed in the Water Tower and will be available to students.

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Paris Is Called the Greatest Port in France, Having Most Traffic

Authority Extends Over 70 Miles of Navigable Waterways With Trade Equal to That of Rouen and Marseilles Combined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—To many has it come as a surprise to learn that Paris is the largest port in France, that its traffic is larger than that of Havre, Bordeaux and Dunkirk together, and quite equal to that of Marseilles and Rouen together. This extraordinary fact has been brought out in discussion in the press following the meeting not long ago of the Association des Grands Ports Français, and reports made public by the Chamber of Commerce of Paris regarding port improvements to be made here.

Paris as Shipping Center

Steamships do not come to Paris; nor large docks rise among the 30 bridges crossing the Seine within the walls of Paris. Most visitors come and go away totally unaware of the importance of the French capital as a shipping center. The truth of the matter is that the Port of Paris extends over an area much greater than that circumscribed by the city limits as the visitor knows them. The Port of Paris is considered as taking in the Département of the Seine with 70 miles of navigable waterways spread over an area 20 miles in diameter. The form of this territory is round, even as Paris is circular, and within it are living 5,000,000 people.

Paris is in touch with the sea by way of the River Seine, with the provinces of Champagne and Burgundy by the upper reaches of the Seine and by the River Yonne, with the River Loire by way of the canals of the Loire and Nivernais, with the Saône and Rhône rivers by the Burgoyne canal, with the east of France by the River Marne, and with the north and with Belgium by the River Oise and the canals of Saint-Quentin and the Sambre.

A Port of Barges

Paris is essentially a port of barges. Large steamers put in at Havre, close to the mouth of the Seine and two hours' railway journey from the capital; small steamers are able to ascend the river to Rouen, but from Rouen the Seine is open only to the yachts, barges and tugs capable of entering the locks which occur before arriving at Paris.

Manifestly, the shipping business of Paris is prospering. Immediately after the war plans were developed

and accepted for developing the port of Paris involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000. It was too much; but large sums have been put into this work and schemes are projected for which further amounts of considerable size have been provided.

A new plan is now meeting favor. It is to put Paris in direct communication by canal with the industrial districts of Lille and Flanders.

COLONIES OF FRANCE WILL PARTICIPATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The French colonies in the more distant corners of the globe have been given considered encouragement to participate in the fair. A reduction of 20 per cent on freight charges was accorded French India-China, Madagascar, the Comoro Isles, Réunion, New Caledonia and Tahiti (Society Islands) by the steamship companies serving them. Often some quite fascinating purchases can be made of objects which come from such remote places.

SHEFFIELD CASTS RECORD STEEL DRUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHEFFIELD, Eng.—At the Atlas Steel Works in Sheffield, John Brown & Co., has just constructed, for special experimental purposes, a series of hollow rolled steel drums which are the largest in the world. It is understood that their outside diameter is 17 feet 8 inches, and that they weigh 48 tons each, and that they are 5 1/2 inches thick. A platform placed inside one of the drums is wide enough to accommodate two motorcars, with two men standing on either side.

FOREIGN INTERESTS ACTIVE AT PARIS FAIR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Foreign interests generally have been unusually active in taking part this year in the fair, and have demanded as a result that the exhibitors of each country be grouped together. The fair authorities have agreed to this on condition that the sections of the respective exhibits be clearly differentiated one from the other.

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POSTWAR TRADE MAKES BIGGEST GAIN IN FRANCE

Progress in Relation to 1913
More Rapid Than Any-
where in Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—France has progressed industrially more rapidly since 1913 than any other European country—in proportion to pre-war production and consumption. This fact alone is sufficient to warrant the exceptional interest shown by buyers from all over the world in the industrial exhibits at the Paris Fair.

Few persons probably realize that—always as compared with 1913—France has produced more steel than any other nation, even the United States included. France has increased the length of its railways, in proportion, more than any country, also including the United States. Second only to the United States, France has surpassed Great Britain and Germany in nitrate consumption, coal production, copper consumption, lead mining output, electro-technical and machine production, synthetic dyes and sulphuric acid output, number of automobiles and number of ships.

Greatest Rate of Progress
The list is not complete, but it is striking as it stands. What it implies is that France has gone ahead faster than either Germany or Great Britain, and that the war has wrought a tremendous change in France.

Of course, it is true that France has not had the burden of reparation payments to make, with which Germany has been saddled, nor is there any unemployment—a problem so grave for England.

On the other hand, at the close of hostilities, France had experienced the utter ruin of its industrial regions and the wiping out of three-quarters of its so-called liquid wealth. The recovery has been magical. French cement has invaded the United States and French cast iron pipe elbowed its way into the American markets. In more than one foreign field French automobiles topped the sales. Undoubtedly, a new France has appeared.

Competent economists have pointed out that no European country is so well fitted to meet the present situation because of the fine balance between agriculture and industry. Other countries in achieving financial reforms have aroused few tremors in France chiefly because of this fact.

New Coal Deposits
France has not the extensive coal fields of Great Britain and Germany, but ways are rapidly being found of meeting this deficiency. French coal deposits are being freshly explored, and a new vein of many possibilities has been tapped in its distant possession of Madagascar.

The financial status of France is regarded as being in some ways the soundest of any continental European power, and it should not be

overlooked that the gains from the French tourist industry—annual visitors to France—is sufficient to foot all the bills for the nation's purchases abroad of cotton, oil and grain.

This twenty-first fair serves as a splendid index to a condition of prosperity in France for which the thrifty, industrious, and artistic French people deserve the credit.

Hungary Looks to the West for Its Culture

Middle Classes and Aristocracy
Are Educated Abroad and
Are Fluent Linguists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—Despite its position in eastern Europe Hungary has always looked toward the West rather than the East for its cultural inspiration. From the time of the struggles against the Turkish invasions of central Europe until the present day Hungary has been the outpost of Westernism in eastern Europe. At the present time many of the middle class and aristocracy have received their education in France or England, and a fluent knowledge of French, German, and English is generally found in all educated circles.

For all that, the cultured Hungarian is often conscious of a lack of contact between his country and the western states. Political reasons play a great part in this; but the language also serves as a barrier, since it has no common heritage with either Slav, Latin or Germanic languages. In literature, particularly, is this felt. Modern Hungarian drama seems to have suffered least from this handicap, judging by the great success in the whole of Europe of Franz Molnar's comedies of manners.

In music, and the pictorial arts, however, where language is not the medium of expression, Hungarian genius is receiving full recognition internationally. One of the most recent triumphs is the choice of Josef Vago, a young Hungarian architect, as the leader of a group of five, selected from hundreds of applicants, to co-operate on the designs for the new League of Nations Palace at Geneva. When completed, the plans, which will include an Assembly Hall, Library, Secretariat, etc., will be submitted to a special committee. Hungary's place in international music circles has long been assured, and recent successes show that it is not losing ground. At the international competition, arranged by the American Society of Music, a Hungarian musician, Bela Bartok, won first prize with his Third Quartet. Kodaly, another Hungarian, won great praise at the Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester, England, and is now working on a composition for next year's festival.

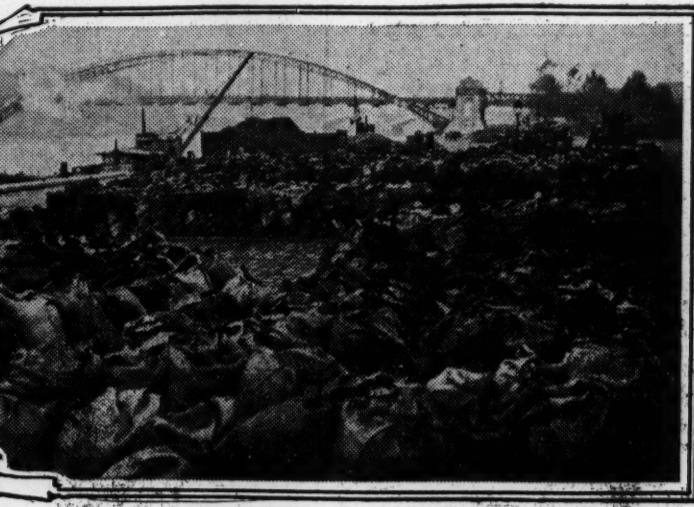
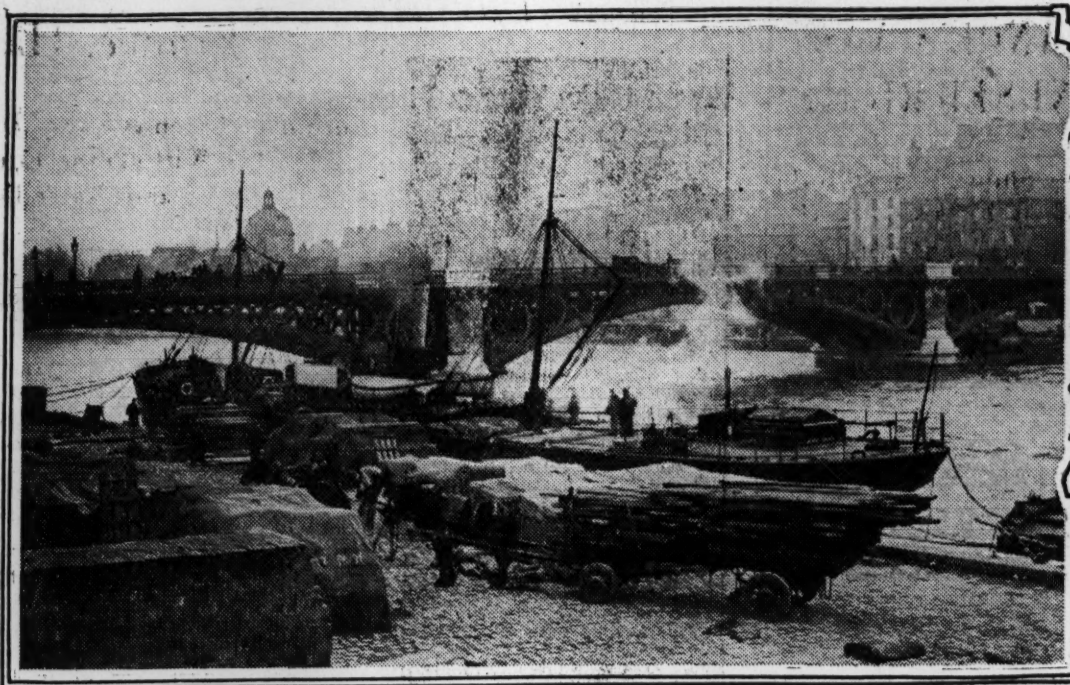
BOY SCOUTS TO HOLD WORLD JAMBOREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Boy Scouts who will gather in their thousands at the big world jamboree at Arrow Park, Birkenhead, in July and August will have their own daily newspaper. This will be called the Daily Arrow and will be edited by P. Haydn Dimmock. Mr. Dimmock is the editor of the Scout, the official organ of the Boy Scout movement.

There will also be only one official program and guide. After the jamboree a souvenir volume will be produced.

PARIS FAIR'S PROGRESS
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Consider these few figures: you will see how the Paris Fair has progressed. In 1904 only 10,000 square meters were taken up by the stands, but in 1917 there were 53,000 occupied, and last year 141,000 were spread over. In 1904 there were but 490 exhibitors, 1760 in 1917, 4500 in 1922, and 7145 a year ago.

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Typical Views of the Activity Along the Water Front. One Picture Shows the Unloading of a Ship, and the Other Reveals Coal Stacked Along the Seine. Paris—Although It Has Only a River for a Harbor, Is the Most Important Port of France.

Paris Fair Put Second in Continental Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE great annual fair of this city by the Seine ranks second in number of exhibitors among the Continental fairs. The order is as follows:

| City | Number of Exhibitors |
|---------|----------------------|
| Leipzig | 10,170 |
| Paris | 7,145 |
| Milan | 4,537 |
| Vienna | 3,400 |
| Lyons | 3,262 |
| Prague | 2,823 |

Highway Network Found Spreading Over East Africa

Automobile Association Reports Gains—Cape-Cairo Traffic Increasing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the annual meeting of the Royal East African Automobile Association, held at Nairobi, it was stated by the secretary, Mr. Galton-Fienzi, that there are today 25,000 miles of roads in East Africa. They can be called good roads in the dry season and few are impassable in the wet, he said, but recent travelers interviewed in London rather question these optimistic descriptions. In Uganda, where the cotton export duties have been applied to the highways, roads are admitted by all to be very good.

Mr. Galton-Fienzi said that since the only stone available in Kenya and Tanganyika is friable, macadamized roads cost £5000 a mile and are therefore out of the question outside the towns.

The association has now erected 8000 signposts throughout the ter-

ritories, but unfortunately their popularity with motorists is shared by many of the wild animals, while the natives rather like to pick the lettering off and keep it as souvenirs to ornament their huts.

More and more people are now using the Cape-to-Cairo road which comes up from the Zambesi and strikes north through East Africa to the Nile. Several American and other tourists had been through in the last year from Egypt to Cape Town by this route. From the Mediterranean they motored to Luxor, sailed to Khartoum, took a steamer to Refat and thence followed the road all the way to Cape Town.

The Governor, who presided, at the Nairobi meeting called attention to the vast amount of unpaid work the secretary (Mr. Galton-Fienzi) had done to bring about the present state of affairs under which almost every European in East Africa is a member of the association.

CANAL TO CONNECT AMSTERDAM AND RHINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Amsterdam Town Council recently voted the building of a new canal-connection between Amsterdam and the River Rhine, which, according to Government plans is to run through the Valley of Gelderland. The Minister will shortly introduce a bill for the execution of the work, which will take some 10 years.

The Marwedde-canal, which is considered quite inadequate, once it is rid of the Rhine traffic, will suffice to meet the needs of the remaining inland navigation.

FOREIGN SAMPLES DELIVERED FREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Free delivery at this end is one of the inducements offered by the French railways for the shipment of foreign samples to the fair. Exhibitors and the goods have also been offered reduced rates on the railways, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has provided generous facilities for foreign visitors who need French visas for their passports.

Astors' Housing Trust Relieves London Situation

Nearly 1000 Families Apply
for First 62 Houses Let at
Moderate Rental

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first year of the Lady Astor Housing Trust has just been completed. About five years ago Lord and Lady Astor decided to build houses at Plymouth, which might be available for those living amid overcrowded conditions.

They arranged for a trust on which there are representatives of the local Town Council and others interested in social welfare. It took time to make the necessary arrangements to build the houses.

Available figures indicate that the houses are meeting a pressing need. There were close upon 1000 applications for 92 houses. For the first 40 houses 600 applications were received, and for the next 52 houses, after applicants had been limited to those who resided within the old Plymouth boundary, more than 250 applied before the list was closed.

Houses are not let to the unemployed, or to men who are only in casual employment. Care has been taken in the selection of tenants to choose, if possible, those likely to respond to the better opportunity

offered by a new house, and who will take a pride in their homes. A personal visit is paid to each applicant.

There has been little difficulty in obtaining payment of rent, and the arrears, 5 per cent, are exceptionally low for an estate of this kind. A fine "community spirit" is steadily developing. The tenants have just selected one of their number to act as a spokesman, and to meet the governors from time to time to discuss matters relating to the welfare of the estate. Lord Astor will shortly open an institute which has been built to serve the needs of the district for social, recreational, and educational facilities.

In concluding his letter calling at-

tention to the somewhat ridiculous lengths to which the buying of supposed literary curiosities has gone, Mr. Shaw says:

"I am sorry to disillusion its latest purchaser, and can only suggest by way of consolation that if the present rage for relics continues it may easily happen that when all my own photographs are appropriated those of my father-in-law may command equally extravagant prices. Meanwhile, will dealers and collectors be reasonably critical and not repeat a mistake which only the prevalent mania can excuse?"

It happens that the case in question is one of carelessness and not of fraud. When the pictures removed from Adelphi Terrace, it became necessary to sell many books which had accumulated in the famous apartment overlooking the Thames. Some of the books sold had once belonged to Mrs. Shaw's father, the late Horace Twissend of Derry, County Cork, who had done the marking while at school. The book would not have been sold if its history had been known, but it was one of a large number purchased by a dealer, who promptly set about disposing of the books supposedly marked up by the eminent Mr. Shaw.

In concluding his letter calling at-

G. B. S. Decries Rage for Relics; Father-in-Law's Book Brings £300

British Playwright Warns Collectors to Be "Reasonably Critical" in Making Purchases—Carelessness Leads to Exorbitant Price for Volume

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—G. Bernard Shaw has become such a celebrity that even what he calls relics from his waste basket have acquired a cash value. An incident has occurred which has induced the great dramatist to write to the press suggesting that his admirers should exercise great care to make certain that pictures advertised as formerly having belonged to him really have that history.

Mr. Shaw has discovered that an ardent American admirer has just paid £300 for what was described in a dealer's catalogue as his copy of Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," profusely annotated and underlined by him. Mr. Shaw reports that he never read Locke's essay, and never marks the books he reads or reviews in the manner described.

It happens that the case in question is one of carelessness and not of fraud. When the pictures removed from Adelphi Terrace, it became necessary to sell many books which had accumulated in the famous apartment overlooking the Thames. Some of the books sold had once belonged to Mrs. Shaw's father, the late Horace Twissend of Derry, County Cork, who had done the marking while at school. The book would not have been sold if its history had been known, but it was one of a large number purchased by a dealer, who promptly set about disposing of the books supposedly marked up by the eminent Mr. Shaw.

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British Teachers for German Accord

Committee Named to Promote
Closer Relations Between
Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Another step has been taken by the teaching profession of England and Wales to promote friendly relations with Germany. At its conference in January the association of headmasters of secondary schools passed a resolution, supported by the president of the Board of Education and the German Ambassador, in favor of entering into friendly relations with German teachers.

The Headmasters' Association has now sought the co-operation of the associations of headmistresses, assistant masters and assistant mistresses with a view to carrying this policy of friendship into effect.

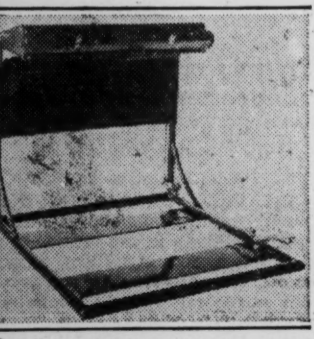
The result is the establishment of a committee of four (one from each association) to co-operate with a similar committee in Germany, with a view to promoting the work of a joint body representing the teachers of both countries, called the Anglo-German Academic Bureau. The Headmasters' Association is going a step further and is inviting a representative of German secondary school teachers to attend its next annual conference.

JAPAN LOOKS TO EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Japan is making a special bid for European favors. A space much larger than ever before reserved for this country has been put aside for the exhibition of samples by 130 firms.

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LATEST STYLE IN DEPOTS FOR OMAHA STATION

Nebraskan Union Terminal
a New Departure in
Railway Construction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—A new union passenger terminal to loom on the Omaha skyline as what is claimed to be the only railroad station in the United States expressing the modern American trend of architecture, has been announced by the Union Pacific and Burlington roads. Officials view the \$4,200,000 project as marking a new chapter in railroading in this region, where the buffalo once ran thick across the path of the caravaning pioneer.

Total absence of the conventional columns is conspicuous in the plans for the Union Pacific unit of the proposed two-unit terminal. The piled idea has been employed by the architects. The corners of this unit resemble miniature skyscrapers with figures of heads in relief. Arches replace the usual colonnades at the entrances.

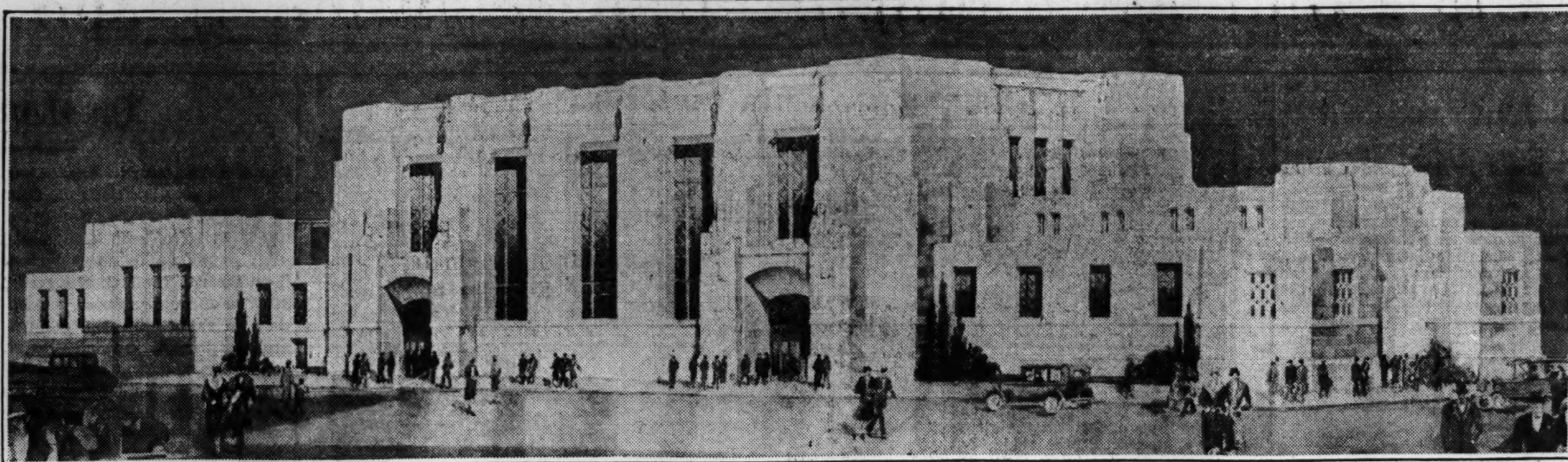
The American type of architecture has become familiar in public or semi-public buildings, and a most notable example is found in Nebraska's state capitol at Lincoln. But it is claimed that it has not heretofore been used in a railroad station, in remodeling the old Burlington unit, a row of Doric columns across the front is to be removed in order to minimize the contrast between the old and the new.

The Union Pacific and the Burlington each will build a unit of the new structure on the same sites where now stand stations operated independently of each other. The north unit is to be built by the Union Pacific at a cost of \$3,500,000, while the south unit, a reconstructed plan of the present Burlington station, will cost approximately \$700,000.

Plans call for a covered concourse to link the two units and eliminate the discomfort of passengers transferring from one road to another, who today must cross a windy viaduct full of motor traffic and street cars.

The nine railroad lines entering Omaha will use the new terminal, each unit having its own waiting rooms, ticket offices and other facilities. The Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Illinois Central; Missouri Pacific and Wabash will join the Union Pacific in use of the north unit. The south unit, designed by Albert Stanley Underwood, will be faced

Conventions! Columns Vanish—Pyramidal Masses Mark Impressive New Union Station at Omaha



New Building to Be Erected by Union Pacific and Burlington Roads Will Be Terminal for Nine Railways, Uniting Present Twin Stations of Two First-Named Lines.

with light colored glazed terra cotta. The Burlington unit, designed by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White of Chicago is faced with Indiana limestone. This unit has been planned to accommodate the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago Great Western roads.

Important changes in trackage are involved. The entire terminal is to be served with 22 passenger tracks as against 12 at both the present stations.

Nebraska to Test Bank Case Ruling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Nebraska Bank guaranty law, the last in operation in the United States, will become practically inoperative if the permanent injunction issued by Judge Lincoln Frost of the Lancaster County District Court to prevent collection of special assessments on state banks by the State Department of Trade and Commerce is upheld by the higher courts.

This decision in the suit brought by 559 state banks of Nebraska against A. J. Weaver, Governor, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, declares the special assessments confiscatory. C. A. Sorensen, Attorney General of Nebraska, declared that he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

The opinion, however, states that the decision is without prejudice to the right of the defendants to apply for a vacation of the injunction should the conditions so change that such special assessments can be paid by the state banks and at the same time the banks can receive in addition compensatory returns upon their capital.

Peacemaker Stimson Is Honored in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nic. (By U. P.)—The second anniversary of the Stimson Agreement which ended the last Nicaraguan rebellion is being observed here by proclamation of President Moncada.

Honoring the present American Secretary of State, who made peace between the warring factions, the Nicaraguan Congress has empowered the President to change the name of Tipitapa, where the agreement was signed, to Villa Stimson.

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PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

The Listener Speaks

"CISSIE" LOFTUS proved once more on Friday night in the Kodak Hour through Columbia at 10 o'clock, that her voice can reflect almost as many different characters as can a radio loudspeaker. From the childlike simplicity of Helen Morgan as she sang "Bill" in "Show Boat," Miss Loftus changed in a breath to "Whispering Jack Smith," singing the old popular number "Cecilia," and a moment after this to a thoroughgoing Harry Lauder dialect, rich in rolling "r's."

Impersonations on the stage depend for their effect to a great extent upon visible impressions, so that radiocasts of this type of entertainment are apt to be rather an acid test of the artist's ability. Miss Loftus's skill, however, was sufficient to make her characters thoroughly alive and distinct in individuality as well as in mannerisms of speech and accent. Before singing Harry Lauder's "Roamin' in the Gloamin'," she told a brief Scottish joke and these two parts of her brief program evidently won the greatest approval from the Kodak orchestra sitting in the background.

Miss Loftus brings to the microphone a most complete grasp of the possibilities of the human voice. She is perfectly acquainted with the effect of every slightest inflection. While she has spent the past several years in devoting most of her time to impersonations of such varied stage stars as Ethel Barrymore, Fannie Brice, Noel Coward and Beatrice Lillie, she was for years leading woman in the companies headed by Sir Henry Irving, Sir Herbert Tree and E. H. Sothern. It was difficult to imagine anyone whose experience fitted her more completely for radio appearances.

The remainder of the Kodak half hour was filled by the orchestra's playing of Scottish and Irish airs, together with "Why Do I Love You" from "Showboat." The arrangement of "You Take the High Road and I'll Take the Low Road" was especially good. Walter Scanlon, whose earlier appearance in this series brought many requests for other solos, sang "The Rosary" too. This Kodak hour with its novel scheme of musically depicting the pages of a photo album, has eliminated the saccharine sentiment which was at first apparent in it and is now a most wholesomely satisfactory entertainment. Its signature is the ancient and lovely "Londonderry Air" to which a rather childish advertising rhyme has been set—but without seriously affecting the beauty of the melody in spite of its incongruity. D. M.

CHESTER MARTIN'S NEW POST
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Prof. Chester Martin of the department of history in the University of Manitoba for 20 years, has been appointed head of the department of history in the University of Toronto, effective at the next session.

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LISTEN FOR HIS TRAIN



GEORGE OLSEN

GEORGE OLSEN is now adding his voice and music to Saturday night radiocasts for lovers of dance rhythms. He is heard through Columbia at 10:30 or during the latter half of the B. A. Rolfe dance program, and also on Thursday nights, from 10 to 11. The voice of Norman Brokenshire is heard in the pleasant conversational announcements.

It was a pleasant surprise to many listeners to hear the realistic approach of his train at the beginning of this period. It has become the identifying feature of the Olsen programs which have introduced such famous dance songs as "A Sailor's Sweetheart," and many more of like ilk. Mr. Brokenshire named a group of them in inviting requests for next week's radiocast. This train "trade mark" is very appropriate to the rhythmic music which Mr. Olsen plays and to the general atmosphere of being "on the way to somewhere" which characterizes all American dance music.

George Olsen is a native of the West Coast, having been born in Portland, Ore., and having organized an orchestra in the high school there. His fame began when he assembled the University of Michigan, at which he was studying law. The success of this orchestra soon led him to choose the laws of harmony and melody in preference to those of the State and to make his records on Victor discs instead of on legal size paper.

"George Olsen and His Music" are now famous in clubs, hotels and ballrooms, as well as in phonographs and loudspeakers. They have also lent color to such stage productions as "Good News."

His last Saturday program opened with "You Were Meant For Me," and continued through a selection of all-ready popular and "due-to-be-popular" numbers. The trio who introduced the famous "Sailor's Sweetheart" obliged with another humorous ditty, entitled "She's a Good Girl." Two Walter Donaldson numbers were offered, the fox trot, "Kansas City Kitty" and the more soothing, "If We Should Never Meet Again." A number said to have been written by Mr. Fran Frey of the orchestra only four hours before, and known by the name, "Where Am I Going, Who Am I Going to See," was also introduced.

After playing "Lover, Come Back to Me," Mr. Olsen didn't wait for any response to this request, but pulled out on his train into the night.

SKYSCRAPER HAS NO FURNACE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A skyscraper without a smokestack is the latest novelty on the downtown skyline. The new Foreman National Bank Building at La Salle and Washington Streets, has risen 40 stories without a heating plant of its own. It has tapped the steam lines of the Conway building next door.

LAW OBEDIENCE STRESSED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ASHLAND, Ky.—One of the principal objectives for the year of the Parent-Teacher Association of Kentucky, Mrs. T. B. Pearson, Nicholasville, newly elected president, announced, will be to bring about better understanding and respect for the state and national prohibition laws.

6,000 Yards Silks
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MIAMI, FLA.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Radio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified in eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 9

Vocal and Orchestral

"Home, Sweet Home" (Coward-WEAF Chain). Thomas Joyce, baritone soloist, 7:30 p. m.
"Daguerotypes" (CBS). Mournful melodies of the late "90s. 8 p. m.
"Sentinels" (Hoover-WEAF Chain). Orchestral feature. "Pagan Love Song": vocal feature. "Who'll Buy My Violets": Melior number, by Jessica Dragonette, 8:30 p. m.
James Melior, tenor; Frank Black, pianist; Revelers: Singing Violins (Seiberling-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Another attempt to stem the tide of requests, 9 p. m.
Oliver Smith, tenor; Piccadilly dance orchestra; Mayfair House Salon Orchestra (Sonora-CBS). Light vein, 9:20 p. m.
Entertainers (Iso-Vis-NBC Chicago). Serenading Wisconsin, the Badger State, 9:30 p. m.

Instrumental

Chesapeake Liners (Chesapeake-WEAF Chain). Musical cruises on the Chesapeake Bay, 9:30 p. m.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). A varied list, 11 p. m.

Characteristic

Princess Attale and Chief Whitehorn (Concert Bureau-WEAF Chain). American Indian princess and chieftain in native American music in its original form. Geoffrey O'Hara, master of ceremonies, 10:30 p. m.
"Uncle Sam" Wilson (Grennan-NBC Chicago). Well-known children's radio entertainer, 8 p. m.
Symphony Hour (Standard-NBC Pacific). Russia in every mood, 7:30 p. m.

Focal Episodes

Midweek Sing (WEAF Chain). Hymns of American composers, 7 p. m.

Musical Lecture

School Broadcast (Standard-NBC Pacific). Out-of-town composers and percussion, 11:30 a. m.

Vocal Duo

"Buck and Wink" (WEAF Chain). "Small Timers" stranded, 8 p. m.

Talks

Investment (Halsey-Stuart-WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Old Counselor" and orchestra under Andy Sarnella, 8 p. m.

"Women's Hobbies" (Lehn and Fink-WJZ Chain). Lucile Patterson Marsh, well-known artist on her cultivation, 8 p. m.

Sketches

"Arabesque" (CBS). Entertaining Sir Achmed with a story, 10 p. m.

"House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). The story of the Golden Fleece, 8 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). More about the Smithers. Goheen Center's social leaders, 8:20 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Benny Kreuger's Orchestra (CBS), 7:30 p. m.

George Olsen and his Music (CBS transcontinental). Hour of Broadway's best-known show band, 10 p. m.

Troceadans (NBC Pacific). "Signing off" music, 10 p. m.

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In Fine Cotton, \$1.95

Underwear, Main Floor
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Washington Luis' message was read by the clerk.

The session took place in Monroe Palace. The message was the next to the last the President will deliver at an opening of Congress, and before it meets again in 1930 the next presidential candidates will have been chosen.

Students From 30 Colleges Debate Liquor Question

Model League Assembly Has 59 Nations Represented at University of Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—From the platform of the model League of Nations Assembly at the University of Chicago, before representatives of 59 nations, the question of an investigation by experts into the problem of alcoholism was warmly debated.

The nations' unofficial representatives were young men and young women from 30 colleges and universities. Finland, for example, had as her spokesman a student from Harvard; Czechoslovakia, a youth from the College of the City of New York. Sweden's delegate was a young woman who spoke in that country's language but who was sent to the gathering by the University of Illinois.

A student from Trinity College, Wabash, Ind., presented the recommendations for an investigation into the physical and economic effects of alcoholism, reporting for a special committee. Representatives of wine-exporting nations spoke against the proposal. The young woman from Sweden advocated her country's liquor control plan. Arthur Barnhart, a member of the committee sponsoring the assembly, called to the platform by the chairman and permitted to speak by vote of the assembly, summed up the arguments and concluded:

"I urge that we order an investigation of the evils of alcoholism, come what may."
Prof. C. de Lisle Burns of the University of Glasgow, addressed the Assembly on "The League System for the Organization of Peace." By offering constant experience in co-operation, he said, the league is helping the nations learn they have nothing to fear from each other. The model Assembly of the League of Nations was the second to be held at the University of Chicago and was reported by the university as the largest meeting of its kind held in the United States.

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Underwear, Main Floor
Chamberlin Johnson DuBois Co.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Louisiana Keeps Prosperity Despite Up roar in Capitol

Industry, Agriculture and Education Make Forward Strides—Sugar Crop Worth \$21,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATON ROUGE, La.—Progress throughout Louisiana continues unimpeded by political upheavals. In fact, so much constructive activity is going on in different directions that proceedings in the state Capitol, widely heralded in the press, seem of secondary concern to the average citizen—except as they may lead, perhaps, to an improvement in governmental machinery.

Even in the state highway department, entangled as it is in political affairs, the continuing progress is palpable. Bids on the first projects of an important \$30,000,000 state road program have been received. Moreover, the State Board of Liquidation has recognized the authority of the Highway Advisory Board to approve all contracts. And then again, the State has recently appointed an engineer from the North Carolina Highway Department to superintend Louisiana's road building. He is the State's highest-salaried official.

Meanwhile, both city and rural communities show signs of increased activity and prosperity.

Crops Diversified

"Important strides in the diversification of crops" were reported to the New Orleans Association of Commerce recently by its agricultural secretary, who had visited 30 parishes. Strawberry growers were planning a festival to celebrate their successful season. They have almost completed marketing a crop estimated to bring into the State \$5,000,000.

"White gold" pours more plentifully through Louisiana's refineries, now that POJ (Protestation Oost Java 2878) canes have helped to rejuvenate the sugar industry. A technologist for the American Sugar Cane League estimated that this year's state production of sugar and molasses would be worth \$21,000,000. Three years ago, before the new hardy varieties of canes had become available, the industry was near bankruptcy.

Another evidence of the state's diversification is its vegetable and small fruit crop which, according to Dean C. T. Dowell of the State Agricultural College, brings in \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually.

Education Advances

Educationally, the progress has been equally noteworthy. Special classes opened this spring to teach adults. The State Department of Education has organized to reduce substantially the percentage of ill-

literacy before the next federal census. Louisiana had the highest percentage of adult illiterates in 1920. Higher education also has advanced. One of the first universities to lay out a comprehensive plan and build its home substantially at one time, Louisiana State University now occupies its new \$5,000,000 plant two miles south of here.

Tulane University, in New Orleans, has increased its endowment from \$7,108,725.37 to \$8,982,001.33, and its net assets from \$12,035,119.30 to \$14,452,247.99 during the last year. This largest educational institution in the State has made several recent additions to its equipment. The most recent is Dixon Hall, new \$250,000 home for the School of Music in Newcomb College.

Shipping interests likewise reflect generally favorable conditions. Practically all rights of way have been obtained for the Morgan City-New Orleans link of the Intracoastal Canal, which ultimately is to provide the Texas coast with a shorter route to New Orleans, Mobile and Atlantic ports.

General business of the State indicates increased confidence, due partly to assurances of more adequate flood control. Last year's total of \$2,519,283.73 was represented in characters filed here the week ended April 14. Real estate transfers in New Orleans the same week totaled \$1,093,290.

The city is adding 17.73 miles of paving and 8 miles of hard surfacing to its street system before July 1. It has projects totaling \$10,500,000 under way. These include an auditorium to cost \$1,857,000, and bridges costing \$1,600,000 to provide a toll-free outlet to the east. On the Pontchartrain lake front, \$4,000,000 has been spent on a \$33,000,000 development program which involves the reclaiming of land 5½ miles long and a half mile wide, to provide public beaches, recreational and residential sites.



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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Colonial Furniture in Crescendo

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

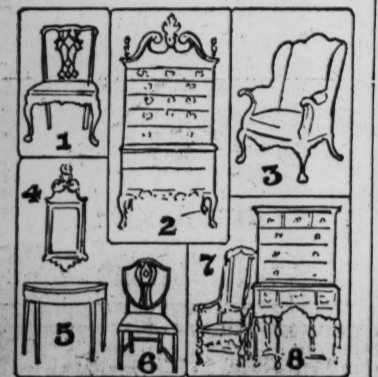
THE results of the auction sale of the furniture collected by Howard Reifsnnyder of Philadelphia fully bore out the expectations that it would prove to be the most spectacular event of its kind thus far in America. The last three-hour session netted over \$387,000, and the total of the three sessions went to \$605,499.

At least eight chairs brought more than \$600 each, one of them going for the enormous figure of \$33,000. This last was the armchair in the group pictured on this page March 30, and No. 3 on the diagram here, which refers to that group. It is a world-famous piece of cabinet work, made by Benjamin Randolph of Philadelphia about 1770. He also built the two side chairs which sold for the largest amounts, \$9500 and \$15,000. The former is noted as No. 1 here.

\$44,000 for a Highboy

Of the three afternoons of wonder at the large prices, the climax was reached when the highboy at No. 2 carried the bidding up to \$44,000 before the hammer fell. Although the bulkier figures have now been mentioned, there were plenty of surprises among the prices of things that were not of so much importance. By comparison, many of the minor items were also raised to new levels of value, as compared with previously reckoned market worth. Raised, that is, for this sale, but not for all dealers, we feel sure.

In some cases it seemed that people were determined to carry away something from this notable occasion, no matter what it might cost them. A



This diagram refers to our four-column illustration of March 30

Windsor chair, for example, according to the tone of the seller's shop worth from \$15 to \$50, sold here for \$130. Another, of about the same commercial rating but having arms, went for \$310.

It was an intense and amazed mass

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of spectators that crowded the auditorium floor and balcony and listened to the offers that came rapidly from some corner of the floor, or from a front seat near the auctioneer, or from an upper-level bidder whom none on the floor could see. Assistants in different parts of the house relayed bids to the desk, but they sometimes conflicted as excited offers came at the same time from several directions.

No Standards for These Values
Really there were no price precedents for the buyers of the most important items. Nothing approaching them in desirability had ever been offered at public sale, and seldom privately. The highboy before mentioned, No. 2, is nearly matched by ones found in the Metropolitan Museum, and in the Pendleton Collection, but such as they change owners so rarely that no market value can be established. The final auction figure for such a piece seems to be decided by how long two or more affluent people care to race as bidders.

This works out queerly at times. After one side chair by Benjamin Randolph had sold for \$15,000, the only other one, and very similar, was put up. Most people expected that it would bring about the same price. With no apparent reason \$9500 was the top offer, an amount that was no index of its comparative merit. It is the second one of these two that we showed at No. 1.

The other pieces which we illustrated on March 30 were less rare, examples comparable to them coming on the market often enough to have set a somewhat definite price standard. The mirror, No. 4, is of mahogany, gilded on the inner frame, on the swan-neck pediment and the surrounding vase of blossoms. Its height is about 3½ feet; it sold for \$1900. The mahogany card table below it, No. 5, is circular when opened, has square, tapered legs, some inlay, and sold for \$250. This is a moderate figure for that matter, card tables did not seem to be a heading that listed high figures.

On the whole chairs were the most desired things, judging by the sums paid for them. The one in Heppelwhite style, No. 6, made in America about 1790, went for \$750, less than half the \$1800 which was brought by the carved walnut chair, No. 7. This last is an exceptionally beautiful specimen in Charles II style, dating about 1680. Documentary evidence offered seems to prove that it was brought to America about 1699 by William Penn on his last voyage. The same price was paid for its mate, identical to almost the least detail, although the same tradition was not attached to it.

The walnut and maple highboy indicated by No. 8 is the earliest American type of this name, dating about 1700, though possibly slightly later. Its charm is chiefly the form of the six trumpet-shaped legs, in this case of extreme delicacy and presumably wholly original. It was sold for \$3600.

Why Do People Want Them?
Highly significant was the eager competition for the superlatively fine things that paused on the auction stage for an average of 70 seconds each. One realized that here was being expressed in fresh vigor and with unequalled emphasis the public's conviction that such objects have a value that is more than material. Consciously to themselves or not, the bidders' activities indicated that these furnishings from vanished homes of the eighteenth century are valued now, more than ever before, for their significance as productions of their era and for their associations with contemporaneous persons and events.

Not that many of the chairs, tables, desks, mirrors, lowboys, highboys, sold last week were connected with specified individuals, for they were not. They were, however, all derived from a certain American century—and a quarter which ended at 1800. This includes periods during which occurred movements in civil, social, economic and political progress that hold all sorts of gripping interests. These range from the comic to the philosophic from "Lord" Timothy Dexter's antics to Ben Franklin's achievements. They include the rich glamour of gay assemblies and the rigid simplicity of Quaker and Puritan pioneers. It is for such men and such manners that these fragments of former homes stand—substantial portions, to make their appeal to the intelligence and the affections.

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WITH the coming of that season when so many of our household activities can be carried on in the open air, such furniture as this four-piece suite of natural, rustic makes an especially desirable and attractive equipment for a semi-outdoor porch.

Color may be as abundant as one wishes, chosen from a wealth of designs in cretaceous and chintz which are available. Additional liveliness is added by whatever desired color is given to the wrappings about the frame joints of the different pieces. Lightness in appearance, as well as in fact, is an appreciated quality of this sort of furniture. For other seasons, too, any home which has a sun room will welcome the cheerful contrast to oak and mahogany which these leisure-suggesting pieces offer. So we can think of them as having a year-round use.



By Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

Changes Made With Expert's Aid

By ETHEL A. REEVE

This is the third of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.

THE untrained householder often feels the need of reconsidering certain details of furnishings so that the home may be as attractive in summer as in winter. The choice and arrangement of slip-covers, curtains, etc., may sometimes be a little tricky and much careful thought must be expended to bring about a pleasing result.

A decorator who is retained from year to year acquires a grasp of a client's conditions, tastes and ideals, which makes such changes quite simple of accomplishment and likely to assure satisfying results.

A wide knowledge of the market facilitates matters and there the decorator is well versed. Not in many years have there been offered such lovely and interesting fabrics as are to be seen this spring, and especially in the modern field is this true. The new wall papers are of unending variety and inspiration, cool, delicate and charming. There are many contrived from floral motives, including a few especially delightful trellis designs. In the realm of stripes the moderns are doing very interesting things.

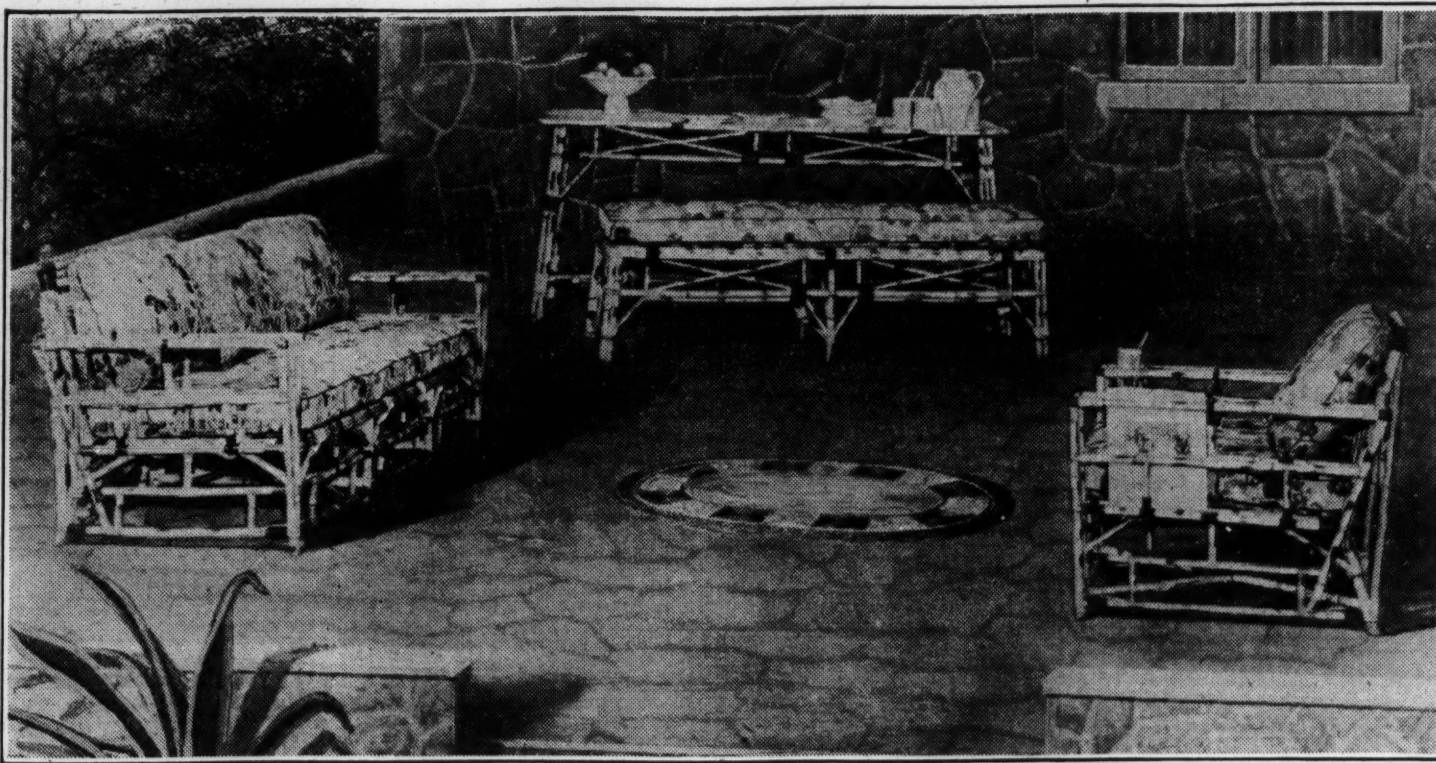
Where formerly these were rather unimaginative and hard—just vertical stripes of varying widths and colors—they are now in some cases shaded like a section of the spectrum, and may be hung horizontally as well as vertically. They are also capable of ceiling treatment which produces most unusual and pleasing effects. There is a vast array of shades and tones of color. Many undefinable

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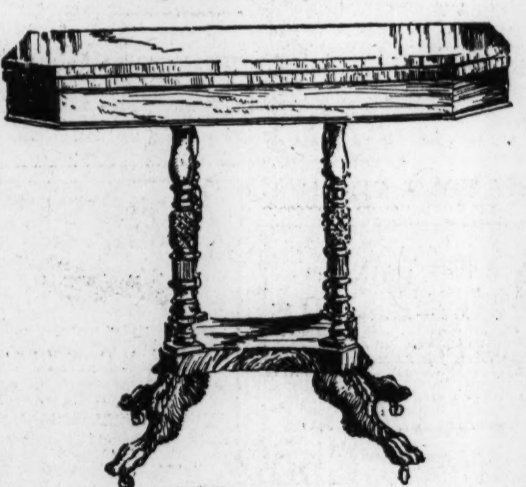
THE summer living room in the hill country or at the seashore acquires an air of vivacity as well as true comfort in use of stick willow furniture in such designs as are shown here. Happily influenced by modernistic design, conventional forms have been adapted to the present-day desires for our ease and convenience, as when the arms of couch and chair have been changed from elbow rests to the equivalent of chair side tables. The lamp standard now does more than support a light, for its two glass shelves may carry objects either of ornament or of use, as well as books and magazines. One of the particular charms of this year's offerings in willow, rattan and bamboo is, that it takes such a wider variety of forms than in previous seasons, the bookshelves over the couch and the table at the right of it being examples of this tendency.

dominated by a scheme of decoration which she may have fancied but which does not in the least suit her. The idea that a decorator must be an extravagance is a modern fallacy. A decorator may save clients from making many unwise purchases but when the householder looks at an estimated total, for some curtains and slip covers let us say, she is inclined to be skeptical of the amount. This is only because she is not used to totals, but is too apt to think of curtains in terms of yardage of material, reckoning the fabric as the big item and forgetting that moderns pay high for labor and that good quality in rods and fixtures is not to be had at an inconsequential price. It is the decorator's province to make all these points clear, to answer all the questions, to explain all the "whys." A good installation will stand the test of the time and will pay in the long run.

There is almost nothing more distressing to a trained eye than badly made and set up curtains. A story comes to mind which happened early in the career of the writer. An estimate for some curtains was submitted to a friend. The lady thought it high, and said so. The result was that she sought her own curtain man, dickered with him and got, supposedly, what she wanted. But when the curtains were shown the writer, one glance was enough. The material had been made up and hung upside down!

Another rather popular misconception about curtains is that they are purely ornamental things and in the nature of useless luxuries. This should not be the case. Curtains should primarily serve their purpose of screening light and draft. Failing this they are indeed excrescences of an undesirable character.

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ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

Furnishing a Small Home Cheaply

WHEN we started to furnish our small home, almost everything in the way of essentials seemed beyond our means. In our favor were, the prevalence of second-hand shops in the locality and my leaning toward used things as compared to the shiny new stuff, which was not cheap by any means.

Browsing around these shops I found a chest of drawers. The piece had width and depth to recommend it, four drawers and not much else, and \$5 purchased it. What lay beneath the surface was revealed only after several coats of paint and varnish were removed and there stood forth a beautiful mahogany veneer. Thus a handsome and useful article came into our possession at a very low price.

Beauty From Shabbiness

The next purchase was a drop-leaf cherry table with six legs, at a cost of \$4. It was quite badly battered as to top but otherwise sturdy. With one leaf raised it measured 45"x47". This was the ideal table for the living-dining room combination which seemed necessary for us to have. Later on the whole table was cleaned and refinished which resulted in making a handsome article of what had been a sorry looking wreck.

Later, four cunning chairs were added for the ridiculous sum of 50 cents apiece, bought at auction. Nobody else wanted four! In size they are small, with cane seats and spindle backs. Across the top and bottom boards of the back there is a stenciled design. Above, apple blossoms; below, one red apple and a green leaf. These are encircled with quaint curlicues of gilt. This gave us a group of very attractive pieces.

A Friend's Old Desk

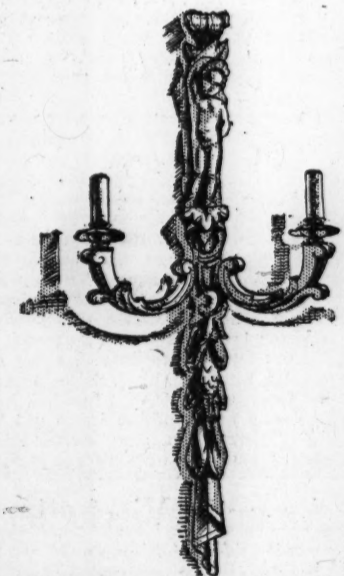
Then the need seemed to be for something which would serve as a sideboard or buffet without detracting from the living-room atmosphere. This need was met in a peculiar way. A friend who was moving was about to let a dealer have a much battered desk. Her grandfather had made it, but much shifting and lack of care had left it in bad shape. Nothing could be told of its wood but while looking it over and noting its little cupboard with glass doors, its three roomy drawers below and three tiny ones above, under the cupboard, the idea came this was the very piece for the completion of the suite. It so turned out for she was glad to give it to me rather than let it go to strangers. After the remodeling process was completed, cherry and mahogany surfaces stood forth. With the overhanging of the top drawer and its supporting, twisted column it gives the impression of a real antique as well as being very beautiful.

These bits of salvaged furniture are so different, so individual, so satisfying both as to their appearance and usefulness, that we would not think of parting with them though they be replaced today with costly modern pieces.

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The side lights are probably the most remarkable part of the collection, including as they do not only so many but such unusually choice and rare examples. Many of them are arms or branches of old carved wood or wrought iron

which we have had wired. Especially interesting are antique carved wood lights for Tudor or Italian 17th Century rooms. Innumerable Italian 17th Century wrought iron lights, often gilded, in two, four and five-branched examples. And many of those tall and supremely graceful sprays of gilded flowers that once upheld great sheaves of candles before the ancient altar-pieces of Italian churches. . . . The decorative palm lights, too. Fine Directoire appliques with their eagles and arrows. Appliques of silvered iron and crystal in the form of urns of flowers, lovely things for 18th Century interiors. A set of four 18th Century Venetian wall lights, of great charm and grace. Venetian mirror scones. An interesting set of four Empire lights, surmounted by classic heads in helmets. And a superb Adam bracket of carved and gilded wood, with an eagle poised above long swags of drapery. The collection includes faithful reproductions as well as antique examples. All the lights are wired and completely ready to install.

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Music News of the World

The Geneva Festival

By EDWIN EVANS

SINCE we began our consideration of the Geneva Festival with orchestral music, we may as well pass to the last concert, at which the other symphonic works were given. The first of these was Vaughan Williams' "Flos Campi" for viola solo (Mr. Raymond Jeremy) small, wordless chorus and small orchestra. Like some other works by this composer, this contemplation of the song of songs expresses one mood at some length, neglecting such opportunities as may proffer themselves for contrast. The whole question is whether you like the mood well enough to delight in tarrying with it. If you do, you will find Vaughan Williams to be the skies, for he has clothed his meditation in very beautiful sound. If, however, you are of those who cannot linger, even in the presence of the Taj Mahal, but must pass on to something else, then this flow of suave, reflective music will presently pall and you will forget how much you loved it when it began. Thus, according to your temperament, you will leave the concert hall elated or bored, and you will dispute very violently as to the merits of a work which affects people so differently. Whenever such works are performed, those who like them are enraptured with them, but they seldom form the majority of an ordinary audience, most people being too restless to enjoy them. And that, in short, describes the reception the work had here.

A concerto for piano and orchestra, by the Benjamin of the new composers, introduced at this festival Johannes Müller-Dresden, who, though only just turned 23, has been three years before the German public as a composer. Alas, it is a rather callow talent, clean and winsome, but poor in resources, breathless and too easily pleased. One curious feature was that in this work we had the only "repeat" that was noticed during the festival. Unmodified repetition of material already stated is surely not consistent with contemporary aesthetics. But in the young many things are condoned.

Butting's Third Symphony
This concert concluded with a work which many consider the most important produced at the festival, Max Butting's Third Symphony. It is an uncompromising piece of absolute music, using that term in its recent sense, in which it is opposed not merely to program music but to all music that is swayed by extra-musical sentiment. Emotion it admits, but emotion that is hammered out of sound, not coaxed from it. Possibly in that sense it is the most "absolute" symphony as yet produced. And it is intensely, troublingly significant, dynamically expressive. It is not without defects, but the reason for the mutual proportions of the movements are debatable, and so is the occasional use of such devices as sequences, but despite all this it is tremendously moving. The texture employs the full range of the orchestra to deliberate avoidance of those connotations within it which happen to be diatonic. Butting is evidently not tied to any particular doctrine, and this makes him more accessible—though not necessarily more likable than, for instance, the Schönberg disciples.

The orchestra was that of the

Suisse Romande, prepared and conducted by Ernest Ansermet except in the last two works, of which Hermann Scherchen had charge. Where modern music is concerned there could be no better pair of conductors than these two, who bring to their work a rare faculty of illumination. It was much commented upon among the Germans present that though the Butting Symphony had been previously performed under another conductor in Berlin, where it had a hostile reception, this was the first satisfactory hearing.

Chamber music was also allotted two concerts in the course of which 10 works were presented. A string quartet in one movement by Julius Schloss, a pupil of Alban Berg, proved to be a not very favorable example of the Schönbergian 12-tone technique, the cause of weakness being the preponderance of certain intervals in the note-sequence which furnishes the ground pattern of the work. Thus it falls recurrently and frequently and caused a feeling of monotony, but once the note-sequence is determined the composer who adopts this form of procedure is cribbed, caged and confined as regards obtaining contrast not inherent in his original pattern.

Ireland's Piano Sonata
John Ireland thereupon played his piano Sonata, a charming, concise work, as good as anything he has written on a larger scale, but to which as an executant he did not do justice, the result that it made fewer friends than it should have done. There followed a cycle of "Songs to the Virgin Mary" by Nicholas Nabokoff, shows as to the voice part, which was sung by a Swiss vocalist, Miss Nelly Friedrich, but clumsy and even amateurish in their pre-war idiom proved refreshingly delicate and tasteful, and provided a welcome excursion into a world where music could be made without a furrowed brow and yet attain to a very high standard of artistic attainment.

Fittlerberg's Quartet
A string quartet followed by a Polish Quartet, yet another strenuous young man who worked his players very hard and produced an impression of impetuosity which, though appropriate to his age, would have been better for a little application of the curbing rein.

All the string parts in the chamber music, with the exception of the Schullhoff sonata, were supplied by members of the Pro Arte Quartet from Brussels, whose mastery of some difficult tasks aroused the warmest admiration. These were no performances improvised for the occasion. Works like those of Schloss Jemnitz and Fittlerberg cannot be hurried in such fashion. Each of them gave evidence of the closest penetration into the music, and the young men concerned can flatter themselves that they were the object of as much care as any classic.

The Choral Concert
The choral concert produced one remarkable work and two that were competent but not exceptional. The former was the Missa Glagoljskaya of Leoš Janáček, whose fellow townsmen of the Brünn Philharmonic Choir came from Moravia to sing it. It is the Mass as mirrored in the thought of a fervent layman, who pictures scenes rather than ceremonies. It avoids with intention those devices which exercise the musician's craftsmanship and substitutes an exclamatory method which, however adept the handling, serves a strong feeling of spontaneity and produces an impression of natural music. This work, the inclusion of which in the festival scheme was a tribute to the memory of a much-revered musician, counts as one of the revelations of the festival. There was practically nobody present who did not want to hear it again. In comparison a Madrigal, by Krsto Okak of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, aroused friendly interest rather than enthusiasm, and a Motet by Kar Marz provoked little enough of either, least of all among the English contingent, made critical by choral experience at home.

Linked with the festival, but not officially a part of it, was a double performance at the theater of a triple bill consisting of Monteverdi's "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda," Cimarosa's "L'Italiana in Londra" and a trifle entitled "Le Furie di Arlecchino," by Adriano Lualdi, who conducted. These were presented by artists from La Scala and of the three the most successful was the Cimarosa, a piquant little comedy opera with some charming moments, a very effective love duet. In comparison the Monteverdi was musically interesting but theatrically rather stilted. The period—early seventeenth century—does not lend itself very well to stage revivals, however beautiful the music. Our taste demands rather more movement.

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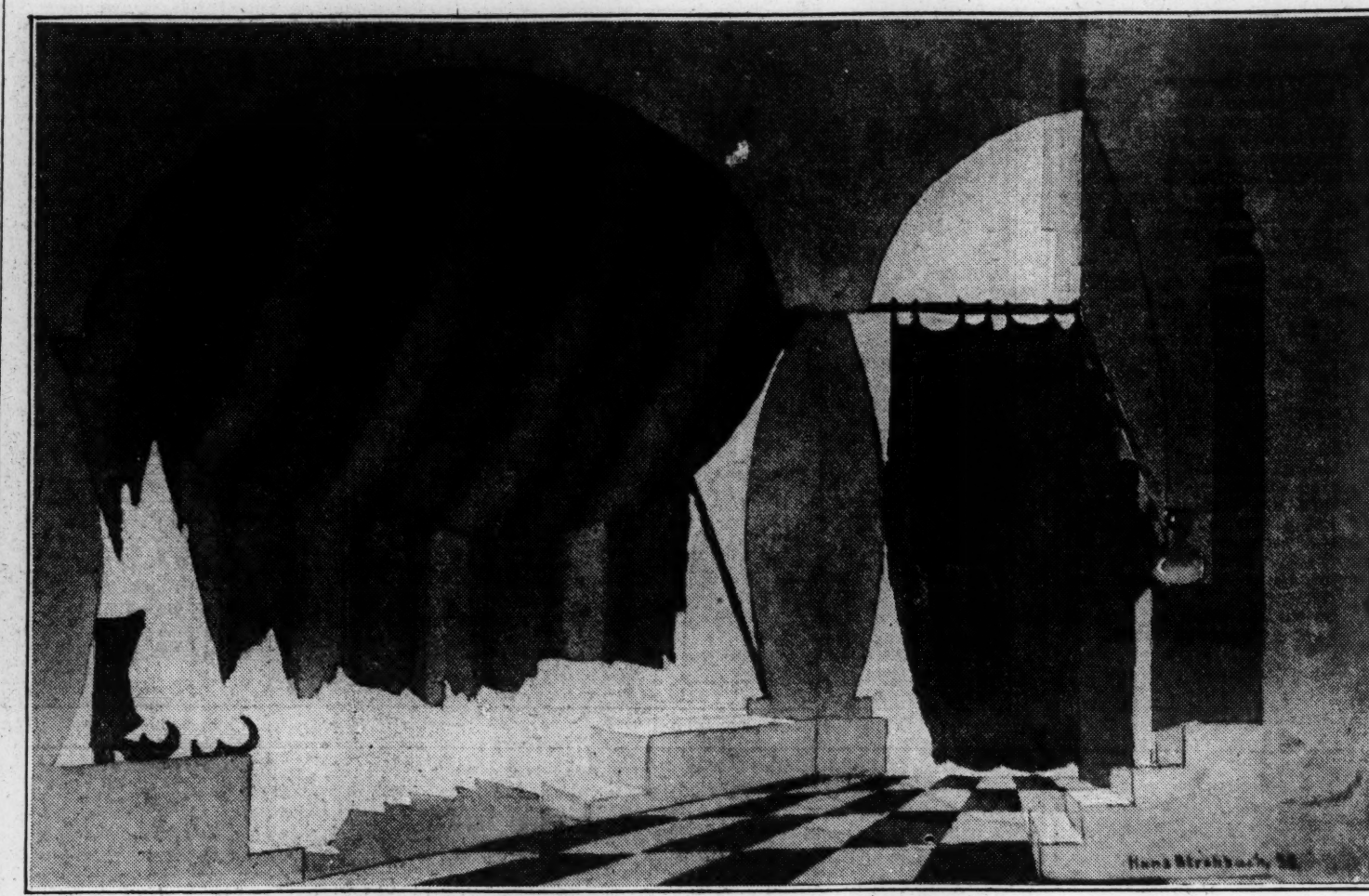
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Setting for "Marouf," Act I, at the Cologne Opera Festival.

The Cologne Opera Festival

By DENIS ARUNDELL

COLOGNE is fortunate in possessing two men of exceptional talent working for the opera. The first is Szenkar, the conductor, who can make a fair orchestra sound excellent and who can join the music to the stage in brilliant style without ever calling attention to his performance by virtuoso show.

The second is Strobach, who can translate the mood of the music into color, achieve wonders with an old-fashioned system of lighting and produce each opera so that the stage is always one with the music.

Opera is constantly deemed an impossible form—and so it is as usually produced. The music comes first, the setting second and unity nowhere. Yet an audience which has seen a Szenkar-Strobach opera must realize that opera is an art-form in the hands of intelligent men with imagination. There were good moments in each opera of this festival, but the Szenkar-Strobach operas have been invariably excellent.

In the first week the operas in which these two artists did not collaborate were "Meistersinger," "Fidelio," "Julius Caesar" and "Fugue in the Clouds." Of these, Szenkar conducted the first three and made the music sound well, but he had no help from the other side of the curtain. The performance of "Meistersinger" was typical of the average opera performance. It was adequate. Scenery, dresses, singing and acting were of ordinary good. Walther was exquisitely sung by Singer.

"Fidelio"
"Fidelio" was badly presented. There were good moments, but little imagination was used except by Szenkar. The prisoners' scene, with its light-colored walls, was quite bright and airy instead of oppressively dark. Florestan's cell was a spacious cellar, and the last act was garishly modern.

"Julius Caesar" had a fine performance, thanks to Handel, Szenkar and the singers. Walther (Cassius), Wollgast (Cornelia), and Bernhard Ullrich (Cleopatra). The production, by Rémond, aimed in the right direction but failed through inconsistencies. Baroque was the keynote, but while the principals wore baroque dresses, the chorus appeared in eighteenth century every day dresses (slightly Egyptianized), and the scenery was modern. Operas as formal as Handel's must be performed formally. Movements must not be realistic or operatically contrived.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)
1. Edinburgh, Scotland.
2. Nine.
3. New York.
4. To beat in plenty of air.
5. From the habit of Aristotle walking about as he taught.

Enter Now "Intertonyality"

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

ORCHESTRAL concerts in Madrid have reverted to their usual course. The scheme of evening concerts, started at the "Palacio de la Musica," was not favorably received, so it was given up and most of the 16 concerts announced took place in the afternoon. The "Orquesta Filarmónica" has given up matinee and Sunday concerts, and gone back to giving evening concerts on week-days; four of these have taken place.

The "Palacio de la Musica" orchestra, conducted by Lassalle, has given many new Spanish works, which were conducted by their respective composers. The "Orquesta Filarmónica" was conducted twice by Oscar Fried, whose programs were devoted exclusively to well-known items by Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Berlioz, Wagner and Strauss—the one new feature being the guest-conductor's readings. Of the other two concerts the regular conductor, Perez Casas, took charge. The programs included de Falla's "Night in the Gardens of Spain" (with José Curbes at the piano), the final dance of his "Three-Cornered Hat," various classical numbers, and excerpts from the concert version of Stravinsky's "Petruška."

Special interest attached to the performance of the Symphony for string orchestra by the Catalan composer, Jaime Pahissa, a young artist intent on building a technique of his own. He is already known as the composer of many songs and piano pieces; a violin sonata; the opera "Gala Placidia," "La Morisca" and "Mariliana," produced at Barcelona, and orchestral pieces, among which a "Monody" and an "Overture on a Catalonian Tune" deserve special mention.

This Overture (also played at the aforementioned concert) recalls the methods of Beethoven and Wagner in its treatment of the folk-tune; it is founded on: the color scheme is kept bright and intense throughout, without contrasting half tints or effects of softness. On the other hand, the "Monody" free from harmonic or polyphonic complications, is strictly homophonic. The instruments give out the tune simultaneously or in turn, with variations and a wealth of rhythmic figuration, which is often duplicated either in unison or in octaves. The melody itself is archaic in character by virtue of its modal scale. The composer, by introducing skillful contrasts of tone-color, pitch and expression, stirs clear of the monotony to which an experiment of this kind, in less able hands, might have succumbed.

Very different is Pahissa's "Suite Intertonal" (or Second Symphony). Here volume of tone is achieved not only by polyphonic combinations of chords in different keys. The setting consists of strings only, divided into many parts—eight staves being required for the violins, four for the violas, two for the celli, and two for the double-basses.

Pahissa's "Intertonyality" has nothing in common with "Intertonyality" or "polytonality." The composer—who is the inventor of the scheme he puts into practice—considers consonance as a static and passive element, and dissonance as dynamic and active. In classical dissonance, consonance reigned supreme, the various forms of dissonance, prepared or unprepared, being considered as

variants of it and subservient to it. What Pahissa is attempting to do is to organize the part of dissonance into a rational system, without eliminating the tonal attraction given by a tonic as center of the harmony.

He does not adopt the artifice of deliberately writing each part in a distinct key, as "polytonalists" of today are wont to do. Maintaining the traditional conception of tonality, he allows each part to move with perfect freedom, following its natural course, modulating when necessary, without ever being abnormally deflected or constrained. As no part is influenced by the course which any other may take, the result is, not a tissue of consonant harmonies interspersed with passing dissonances, but a polyphonic tissue unfolding itself in constant dissonances and consisting of entirely new chords endowed with a distinctive individuality of their own.

Thus, each part is definitely tonal, and yet the result is, not tonal unity, but "intertonyality"—the needful balance being achieved. Pahissa tells us, by sound treatment of each separate part, whose smooth, straightforward course should be disturbed by no illogical or otherwise questionable motion. The method may gradually lead to a new system of harmony—an idiom entirely dissonant, and remarkable for its compactness and intensity.

The Suite—which was conducted by the composer—is an interesting practical demonstration of the possibilities of "intertonyality." It is in three movements: Prelude, Andante and Finale. The middle one, comparatively traditional, stands in sharp contrast with the other two, in which "intertonyality" is used without any kind of extenuation.

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the quiet water's surface,
 then silently as winds that pass
 from willow leaf to willow limb,
 he slipped between two blades of
 grass;
 that was our last gold glimpse of
 him.



It was an idyllic time. We could easily believe ourselves in another world, far from the noise and bustle of a great many things; that lived as it grew, close to the enchanting natural beauty of its environment. Gietdorn is a tiny place, with all its houses and trees, and its many flower beds. The water is calm and clear; along its brink the grasses and the tall trees grow; and in its depths the same grasses and the tall trees live again in unbroken reflection. The water disturbs their symmetry, and to which they return with swift strokes with the branches making Gothic arches above us.

"The water is calm and clear," around a quiet, and up another. Suddenly the water was broken by the happy voices of many children. They had just been released from school and ran along the bank, shouting and singing their greetings. They flew over the little bridges and back again, in childish mockery of our slowness, and leaned down, as we passed under them, to look up at the trees and the flowers. LEEUW, in "The Flavor of Holland,"

pendant, il ne faut pas com-
prendre par là qu'on n'a pas besoin de
ces efforts, des efforts sérieux
même, pour mettre les enseignements
de la Science Chrétienne en pratique.

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Finding that if we kept to our plan we should make the descent into California in the dark—which is what most travellers do—we left our train and sleeping-car and . . . found a lodging for the night at Reno, Nevada, and took train again the next morning. We were richly rewarded. If I had to choose the six

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We heard a little yellow bird
 no longer than a willow leaf
 whisper a single shining word;
 and comet-swift and brief,
 we saw his purple shadow skim
 the jade and copper flowers that
 mass
 the quiet water's silver rim;
 when silently as winds that pass
 from willow leaf to willow limb,
 he slipped between two blades of
 grass;
 that was our last gold glimpse of
 him.

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"Love—love—love" sang the

in the meadows a lark whispered to his mate, "I think I will sing, too." "Try, try, try," she chirped back, and so off and up he soared, and as he rose the air was vibrant, the world quivered—lost to view in the depth of the blue sky, but on and on went his song, and as he mounted higher it became fuller, "Love, love, love"; there was never a pause, "Love, love, love."

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Hotel Villa Sans Souci
Highly recommended Family Hotel
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(Restaurant Hanny)
Old, well-known house with large
dining terrace.
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First Swiss Quality at cheap prices
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Established 1837
Opposite Hotel Interlaken, near
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LARGEST STOCK in EXQUISITE ARTISTIC
WOOD CARVINGS and IVORY WORK,
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Latest Paris Models
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Sold by ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
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Orders promptly executed
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With excellent references gives les-
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pupils of all ages in Unterseen-
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All necessary cleansing creams
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSING
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PRIVATE HOTEL
PENSION FLORHOF
RUNNING HOT & COLD WATER
Florhofg. 4, near Central Station & Lake.
Delicious cooking. Garage. Inclusive
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First Class House
MODEL HATS from PARIS and
own creation.
MRS. L. MOTSCH-ZOLLINGER
Fraumünsterstrasse 4

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PENSION FORTUNA
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Opposite Christian Science church.
Moderate rates, delicious home cooking.
A stay for a day, a home for a year.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

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Highly recommended Family Hotel
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Opposite Christian Science church.
Moderate rates, delicious home cooking.
A stay for a day, a home for a year.

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BOKSBURG
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Quality Is Paramount at
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CHURCH STREET, BOKSBURG

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Reliable Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
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Comprehensive Stocks of:
Diamond Rings, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
Ring, Ring Carbs & Catechisms on application.
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Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement meaning three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading. For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE Cattle Puppies, bred through pure Scotch ancestry; only two pups left from this litter, one male and female; 2 months old. GEO. FRIDK. HODGINS, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Melrose, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenants welcomed. \$15 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 121 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4088.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE FOR RENT IMMEDIATELY
Big garden and garage; best residential district of Newton. Phone Newton North 0652-R. 190 Belknap St., Newton.

READING, MASS.—Cottage to let, a cozy 7-room cottage adjoining the premises of the owner; sunny room; modern improvements; excellent yard with fruit trees and garage space; 3 minutes' walk from Reading Highlands. Telephone Reading 0016, E. H. HALL, 109 High St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 1004 Flinders St.—5-room half double, newly decorated; \$40. L. J. KELLY.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM L. JEWELL, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Overhills 3053.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of the late MARY WILKINSON, late of the County of Suffolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself the trust and duty of administering the estate of said deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to James J. Patterson, 20 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass. JAMES J. PATTERSON, Adm., c. t. s. Boston, March 21, 1929.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIP to and from New York, Philadelphia and intermediate points; no less than small, none too large; we have the largest closed, padded vans in New England; each load insured to the amount of \$4000 for fire and collision in the Acton Insurance Co., without charge; established 1883; furniture and office moving, packing, 115 Canal St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 3808.

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

wants full or part load to and from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office morning, 559 Little Bldg. Call or phone between 2 and 3 afternoon. Hancock 6372.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room, Coolidge Corner, street front; suitable for business; low rent. Call Aspinwall 0629.

PAYING GUESTS

PLANTATION, N. H.—White Mountain Summer home, fresh vegetables, modern. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7060.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—108 Morton St.—Home of refined, beautiful located; near car line; for 2 or 3 people. Centre Newton 2778-W.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island. Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

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Oldest Established in Boston
230 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

PIANOS FOR SALE

BOSTON—For sale, upright piano; good condition; reasonable; no dealers. Telephone Kenmore 1684.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A PROTESTANT American lady living alone would like to share home with companionable woman; rates very moderate; references exchanged. A. 330, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Bay View House

Room and board by day or week; excellent home cooking; circular 104 Highland Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Ocean 1406.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Attractive rooms with running water; convenient location; for permanent or transient guests; near church. (RICHARDSON) Copy 6334-W (garage).

BOSTON, Henshaw St.—Large room overlooking Fenway; all improvements; quiet; private home; seen by appointment before 10 or after 5. Kenmore 3565 or Copy 6335-W.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Double or single room, also front room for practitioner's office. Call 6232 to 4. HENDRICKSON, Back Bay 7242.

BOSTON, 307 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay residence; a few desirable rooms; transient guests; telephone; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON, 97 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Furnished room, all improvements; continuous hot water; transients accommodated. R. A. COSEMAN, Copy 2722-W.

BOSTON, 21 Norway St., Suite 2—2 comfortable rooms with home privileges; convenient location; for permanent or transient guests. Call 6232 to 4. HENDRICKSON, Back Bay 7242.

BOSTON, 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Two front rooms; all improvements; pleasant outlook. Tel. Kenmore 1216.

BOSTON, On Clearway St.—Comfortable room for business woman. Tel. evenings, Copy 2121-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Nicely furnished, front room, bay window, large closet, near bath; private family; all car lines out of Kenmore Station. Aspinwall 5141.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—69 Summit Ave.—Rooms, home comforts, private bath; good food (optional); sleeping porch; garage. Regent 6313.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—190 Auburn St.—Kitchenette suite, 2 rooms; running water; newly decorated; 1st floor; 100. University 7022-M.

NEW YORK CITY—Single outside room, running water; convenient 80th St. and East River. 2nd floor. Tel. 5-0225-R. GEO. W. BURLINGAME, 28 Magazine St.

NEW YORK CITY, 55th St.—To gentlemen for four months, cool, airy room, share bath and kitchen with one. Phone 6201 Circle.

NEW YORK CITY, 615 West 11th, Apt. 16—Large, light, comfortable room; overlooking view; convenient transportation. Monument 8205.

N. Y. C., 241 W. 106th (83d)—Cheerful, front, adjoining bath, near subway; quiet, private. SOMMER, Academy 7502.

NEW YORK CITY, 511 W. 112 St., Apt. 9—Attractive light room, kitchen privileges; private family; business person. ST. PETERA. N. Y. C., 126 West 111 (Apt. 3)—Two singles, quiet; references; convenient transportation. Phone 6201 Circle.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (4-N)—Unfurnished, furnished outside large room; private bath; 1st floor. Phone 5-0225-R. GEO. W. BURLINGAME, 28 Magazine St.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 West 101st St., Apt. 4—Desirable newly furnished rooms, running water; modern; home atmosphere.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Light, sunny room; breakfast if desired. Tel. 5-0225-R. GEO. W. BURLINGAME, 28 Magazine St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Woman (colored) wishes care of apartment for business people, mornings afternoons. Highlands 4812, evenings.

CAPABLE WOMAN, manager for home where other help is kept; companionable, experienced. Box B-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CLERICAL-EXECUTIVE—Educated, capable, efficient, 10 years' varied experience in accounting department of large manufacturing corporation; some knowledge of stenography and typing; desires office position. Box P-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CULTURED young woman desires position as companion to woman going abroad or California; Christian Scientist preferred. Room 750, 233 West 57th St., New York City.

FRENCH Parisian teacher wishes summer position; children or companion; by girl 20; MILE GEMMILL, 116 Mass. Ave., Boston, Kenmore 7830.

LADY, experienced, practical, cheerful, desires communication with one needing care; adult or child. Triangle 3854 (N. Y.).

PORTER as hostess-housekeeper for small exclusive hotel, managing housekeeper for home; companion; manager of small shop, or resident in suburban tea room; can sew well. Box Y-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 292 Fox Building, Philadelphia.

REFINED woman, experienced, desires position governess, companion, makes herself generally useful; excellent references. E. H. 101 Sticks Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—From June 15 to September 23, Boston or suburbs, position as nursery governess; companion to children; by girl 20; training for kindergarten teacher; has had experience with children; Christian Scientist preferred. Room 750, 233 West 57th St., New York City.

WANTED—Position by Protestant, working housekeeper, desires position as companion, or as assistant in a home or in a business proposition. D-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY desires position several evenings weekly, either selling or clerical work. Box S-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, cheerful disposition, will drive, visit or shop for one needing this service. Academy 7011, New York City.

STORES TO LET

STORE vicinity New Telephone Building, open year round; large, electric, elevator, lights. Address THE MAPLES, Stoddardville, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

WINTHROP, MASS.—COLONIAL INN
Open year round; large, electric, elevator, lights. Address THE MAPLES, Stoddardville, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

IN THE POCOMO MOUNTAINS—Attractive 5-room house, garage, running water, electric lights. Address THE MAPLES, Stoddardville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK—North Shore, in attractive, exclusive village on Manhasset Bay, 33 minutes to Penn Station, 10 minutes to beach, privileges, conveniently arranged, small 7-room house with sleeping porch, 1 car garage, yard for children, etc. Call 6-1230, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 108 Morton St.—Home of refined, beautiful located; near car line; for 2 or 3 people. Centre Newton 2778-W.

SHORE COTTAGE for rent CAPE COD, South Chatham. Bungalow completely furnished; 7 rooms; also sun-porch, den, 2 bathrooms, laundry, and large open veranda; hardwood floors; best modern plumbing; with continuous hot water; electric lights; open fireplace; half acre section of ground fronting on open sea with sandy beach; 15 mile main highway, motorable and electric modern 2-car garage; owner's summer home; for rent entire season \$800. Write owner, PHOEB H. F. LEIGHT, Evansville, Indiana, or see caretaker, W. F. BRADSHAW, So. Chatham, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE MAUSAM, MAINE
NEAR RAMPFORD—For sale, cottage 6 rooms, the rear, large driveway, 12 acres screened, swimming completely furnished; garage, boat for 4 boats; (newly built) bathhouse, references, price \$2500, easy terms. F. E. HOOKS, 58 Hicknell Street, Quincy, Mass. Kenmore 1684.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, N. H.
FOR SALE—Ideal 8-room house, lake front, furnished, bath, electricity, lawn, garage. OWNER, 146 Pleasant St., Laconia, N. H.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 148 Mass. Ave.—2 or 3 furnished outside rooms and bath; summer months; clean, Suite 417, Massachusetts Chambers.

NEWLY furnished apartment for 1 or 2 people; Frigidaire, elevator, and janitor service; ocean view; 2 minutes to bathing beach. Call Brokers, 3076 R. between 7 and 8 P. M. CORA R. LEONARD, 135 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, 12 West 75th, June 1—Sept. 1 or part—Two large rooms, bath, and kitchenette, attractively furnished; quiet residential block adjoining Central Park; \$75. Telephone Susquehanna 1389. POWELL.

NEW YORK CITY, 353 West 112 (E)—Five rooms nicely furnished; clear view; ideal for summer; sleeping accommodation 4-6. (Cathedral Park) from 1.5.

NEW YORK CITY, East 79's—One room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, hotel service; near churches; summer rates. Tel. Bedford 3529.

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PRIVATE party wishes to sell slightly worn ladies' and misses' coats and dresses; also fur coats. Regent 8758 (Brookline, Mass.).

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MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
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1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
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"Ready to serve you with the World's Best"
Candy—Soda—Lemonade
307 N. 20TH STREET
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Certified, Special Raw, Pasteurized Milk and Churned Butter Milk from our own cows, registered Jersey.

ALSO DELICIOUS BUTTER
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Britling

"Every meal a pleasant memory"

Fuel for Every Purpose

Prices lower than you expect for quality and service furnished.

WITTICHEN COAL & COKE COMPANY
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur (colored) wishes to change position; will go anywhere; no working. Kenmore 1817, B-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
Mother
will be agreeably surprised when she receives one of our especially packed boxes of Fine Candies—made fresh daily in our sanitary kitchen. Delivery guaranteed in any part of the city—also mail orders filled.

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Modern Homefurnishings
Radios
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HIGH QUALITY
FAIR PRICES AT
Oster Bros FURNITURE COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

Elliott's Service Station
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WOCO PEP
TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing
COX'S HOSIERY SHOPS
First Quality Hosiery
Underwear, Bags, Costume Jewelry
Scarfs and All Accessories
"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"

GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
We are agents in Birmingham for Shaft Pierce Aerobac and Balancer Shoes

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 Second Ave.
DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:
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Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
Finest Moving Equipment in City
Phone 3-9145 2329 1st Avenue N.

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South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
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Birmingham's Favorite Dessert
"HIGHLAND"
All Cream Ice Cream
at all
HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO. STORES

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1909 THIRD AVENUE
MILLINERY
and Our
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

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Park in National Birmingham Garage as Our Guest
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CABLE BURTON PIANO CO.
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Electrick Maid
Bake Shop
FAKE POINTS
Bakery Goods—Delicatessen—Lunches
"Taste the Difference"

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We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring

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Four Distinct Shops
Shoes: Men, Women, Children
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The French Bootery
Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class
Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
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WORK BEAUTIFUL
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"Work Beautiful"
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"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen
Soda Fountain, Lunches
S. W. MARTIN, Mgr.
S. A. YAGMAN, Asst. Mgr.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

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"Where Quality and Purity Count"

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Good Trunks, Bags, and Leather Small Wares
"Everything for the Traveler"
54 ST. EMANUEL STREET

Mobile Trunk Company
Good Trunks, Bags, and Leather Small Wares
"Everything for the Traveler"
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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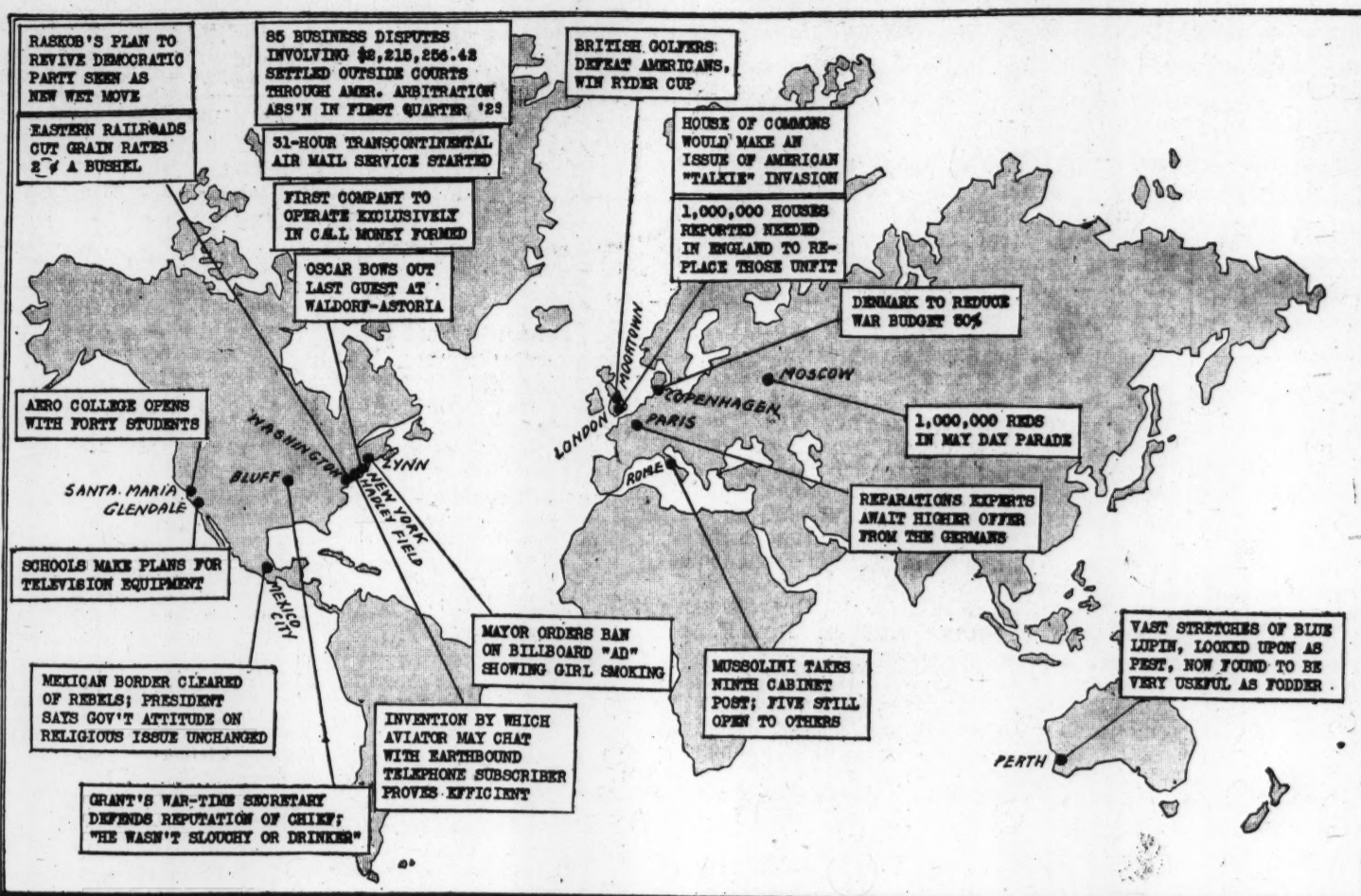
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Record only the Sunny Hours



Love in a Cottage

London, Eng.
A WOMAN coming home from an evening party about midnight came across a stranger knocking and ringing outside the door of a house and seemingly much disturbed.

On asking if she could help in any way, the woman replied that she had forgotten her key and that as the other residents slept at the top of the house she could make nobody hear. The other understandingly offered her a bed in her little cottage, where, although she lived alone, she always had a spare room. This woman, surprised but very grateful, accepted her kind offer, and the following day she sent a beautiful bunch of flowers to the kind hostess and a letter full of gratitude.

When someone remarked to the owner of the cottage that it was a kind deed, but a risky one, she said: "Oh, but my cottage is so full of Love that there is no room for anything else!"

Convicts Honored
R. J. HAS clipped for the Sundial an item from the Los Angeles Times, which describes a rather unusual ceremony in the yards of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia. The occasion was the presentation of a silver cup to 30 prisoners by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was awarded in recognition of their heroism in rescuing 15 bewildered horses from burning stables on the penitentiary site.

Brevities

Utica, Observer-Dispatch: Using streets for traffic and reasonable business instead of for storage is the first and longest step to be gained in traffic problems.

El Dorado Times: We have observed that the new high compression motor-cars will make 80 to 90 miles an hour almost any time their owners get to discussing them.

Atlanta Constitution: A family at St. Louis, Mo., has a child 150 years old, and it is still going strong.

A Quotation for Today

SINCERELY to aspire after virtue is to gain her.
—COLTON

A Word a Day

Dilemma

We immediately think that someone has gotten into an uncomfortable situation when we say he is "in a dilemma," and that is certainly true, for he must make a choice between two alternatives, neither one of which seems desirable.

The Greek *dilemma* (dilemma), from *di* (di), "twice," and *lemma* (lemma), "an assumption," meant "a double proposition, an argument in which one is caught between two difficulties." It is because of this double idea involved that we call the two possible difficulties the "horns" of the dilemma. Fancifully, it seems that one placed in a dilemma will be impaled on one or the other of these horns, hence the conclusion is sure to be against him.

Generally speaking, a dilemma presents itself when obstacles contrive to put one in a quandary, so that decision is difficult, whether relating to modes of conduct, speech, political affiliations, or anything of like uncertainty.

The second syllable is accented, dilem'ma. The *i* is preferably short, as in *di*, *e* as in *lemon*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"Thinking to seize the more favorable horn of the dilemma, they turned to the invaders."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

His Name in Full

He is a Negro boy 11 years of age. He peddles fish from a pushcart in Freeport, L. I.

"What is your name?" asked a kindly woman customer.

"Mostly," he replied, "but mah maiden name is Captain."

"Oh, Biddy," says Becky, who is looking over my comb, "worms are not fruit!" Well, what are they? They are certainly not fowls nor minerals nor flowers. I will leave it to the Mail Baggers. They are intelligent people—they will know what worms are.

There is a barrel factory in our town where they cut up the pieces to be shipped and made into barrels elsewhere; also there are two creameries, where butter is made. Mistress gives us some of the buttermilk. I heard her say that we had paid for our food and ourselves from the eggs we lay. They are brown eggs. We have some friends who lay white eggs, but we prefer brown.

My mistress said she wanted me to sit on some eggs, but I do not want to at all. Maybe I am too young. Perhaps I shall some day, but can you imagine me with a lot of chickie babies tagging along? I could not take them in the deep grass where we go, for it's too high and too wet. I love the cool, dark places under the trees, too.

Sometimes I used to peck Becky when we were shut up, but now I am ashamed. Becky says, "Never mind that, but get along with the letter before you use up all the paper we found."

We are not permitted to scratch in the garden, but I do not know why. There are many nice green things there that we would enjoy, I am sure.

We have no dog nor cat nor canary bird at our house, so we must content ourselves with each other and with watching the children go to school and play ball in the next lot. I wish Waddles and Snubs would come to live at our house.

Your friends, the Light Brahmas, Becky and Biddy.

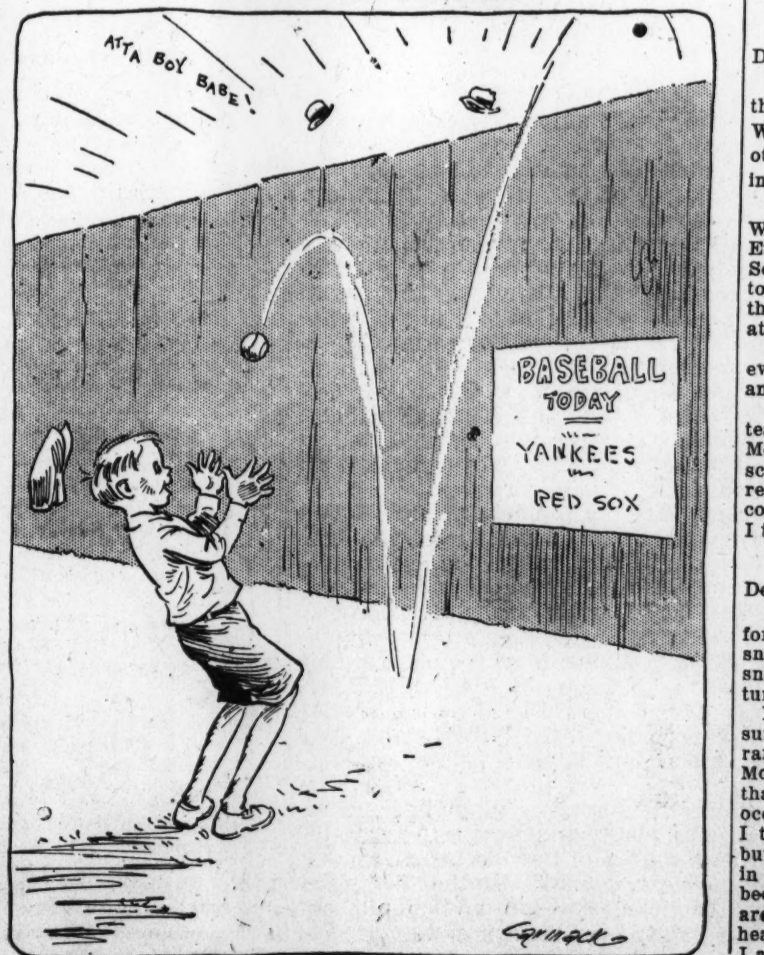
Farmington, Michigan

Greetings to you and all the Mail Baggers! (Hello, wastebasket!) This is my first attempt to write to the Monitor, and I'm excited about it, as if I were going to a party.

Isn't it just wonderful to have letters printed in the Monitor from all parts of the world, giving first-hand information of all the different places? And the letters are so interesting that I thought I should like to get acquainted, too.

At the present time I am living in Farmington, working as a stenographer for one of the state institutions.

OH, FOR AN AUDIENCE!



Mercer Island, Washington

Dear Editor:
I enjoy the Monitor so much, also the Mail Bag. I love Snubs, Waddles, In Lighter Vein and all the other features. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade.

We live on a lovely island in Lake Washington just east of Seattle. Every Sunday I go to the Christian Science Sunday School on the boat to Seattle, and my brother goes on the boat to Seattle every morning to attend high school.

In the summer, I go swimming every day and like it very much. I am also interested in music and art. Last year in school when my teacher found out that we take the Monitor she said I need not subscribe to Current Events (which was required of us) because the Monitor contained all of the best news, and I think so, too.

—Marion S.

Montrose, California

Dear Editor:
My home has always been in California, and I have never seen a real snowstorm, but I have seen a little snow. I think it is such a pretty picture.

Montrose is a very little town, all surrounded by hills and back of one range of hills are the Sierra Madre Mountains. My home is so situated that on clear days we can see the ocean which is over 30 miles away. I think California is a lovely State, but I should like to hear from girls in other states and other countries, because I want to know what they are like. I should especially like to hear from girls in Sweden or Japan. I am 15 years old.

—Virginia H.

Fairmont, West Virginia

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have enjoyed it so much that I am adding my letter to it. I live in the "Switzerland of America"—West Virginia.

I am interested in swimming, horseback riding and all outdoor sports. We have a country club at Fairmont where I go swimming. Through the summer we like to ride through the hills of West Virginia. I am 11 and in the 7A, and I find my school work very interesting. I belong to the Girl Scouts. I am very grateful to have the Monitor.

—Virginia H.

Florida

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Disarmament Enters the Election

IF PRESIDENT HOOVER had deliberately chosen the period of the general election in Great Britain to launch his reduction of armaments program, he could hardly have done better. There was a crescendo of cordiality in the references of the British Ministers and party leaders to these proposals which reflects the serious desire of all parties that Great Britain and the United States should sink their differences and work together for reduction of armaments. It is remarked that if the Geneva conference of 1927 had taken place in the middle of the general election, it could not have failed, for no government would have ventured to go to the country with a confession of failure and the resignation of one of its principal members on top of it. The point which is especially emphasized in speeches and comments is that from henceforth the governments themselves must take charge of the negotiations and not hand these over to admiralties and naval experts.

Though the party leaders continue to express confidence in the victory of their sides, the public generally continues to think it probable that none of the parties will have a majority in the next House, and speculation is rife as to what will happen if that proves to be the case. Mr. Lloyd George, being nettled by the Conservative posters predicting that he will put a Socialist government in power, has endeavored to parry that suggestion by asking the question of Stanley Baldwin, will he, if he is in a minority, resign and advise the King to send for Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party? If so, says Mr. Lloyd George, the responsibility will be his, and the Liberals will neither countenance nor encourage that proceeding.

So far, Mr. Baldwin has not answered, but his friends reply on his behalf that if he is in a minority he will have no option but to resign, and the King, in such a case, will be bound to send for the leader of the next largest party, whether it is Socialist or Liberal; and no one could advise him to do otherwise. The responsibility, therefore, would be not on Mr. Baldwin, but on the electors who had deprived him of his majority. Some Conservatives go on to ask what Mr. Lloyd George means when he says he will neither countenance nor encourage the putting of the Socialists in power. Does he mean that he would support Mr. Baldwin in carrying on the Government? For that, in the supposed case of no party having a majority, would be the only way of preventing the Socialists from obtaining power.

The more prudent politicians feel it would be wiser for all the leaders to refrain from answering these questions. None of them can say what the position will be till after the election, and all of them may have to make sacrifices and accommodations to save their country from unrest and agitation. The maxim that the King's Government must be carried on is deeply rooted in the public thought. If then all three parties are in a minority they will be expected between them to provide a government which can carry on and which will devote itself to agreed measures of reform and to improving the electoral machine in such a way as to prevent parliamentary deadlocks. The feeling grows that if the leaders of the parties are not capable of this, parliamentary institutions will be seriously discredited.

It is generally remarked that the programs of the three parties as expounded on the platforms differ little in essentials. Each party claims to be in a better position to do what the others promise; some say that the others promise too much in a short time, while others assert that the proposals of their opponents are wrong or mischievous. Labor has a large literature in which Socialism is propounded and advocated, but the Labor leaders seldom mention the word on the platform and are earnestly persuading the public that no one need be alarmed by the prospect of their return to power. In this they are helped by the Communists, who are running twenty-five candidates against them and who reproach them bitterly with having betrayed the Socialist and Labor cause.

News at the White House

WHAT means this strange news from Washington that the President has found it necessary to rebuke the correspondents for not asking enough questions? No questions, he says, implies no answers, and without answers there will be no White House news. To those who have thought the typical correspondent an animated interrogation point, as full of questions as a politician is of evasions, this situation is simply incredible. Why this different approach to the Hoover green from that employed in landing on the demesne of the cautious Coolidge? So many and so searching were the questions put to Mr. Hoover's predecessor that a fictitious character, the White House Spokesman, was invented in order that they might be answered without embarrassing the President. Now the spokesman has been abolished, the President answers questions in his own proper person, and complains that not enough are propounded.

Probably it is an old story in new form. If one fears publicity and seeks to evade or forestall it, he is sure to get it in fullest measure. If an official dislikes to discuss the affairs of his office, he instantly stimulates the curiosity of

the reporters who are fired with a professional determination to discover what he seeks to conceal. Nothing disarms curiosity like frankness. Perhaps if the President would spread a thicker veil of mystery about his actions and purposes, he would arouse the detective interests of the correspondents to greater activity.

Which Is the Funny Man?

IN THE House of Representatives the other day, Mr. La Guardia of New York, whose advocacy of legislation friendly to the liquor interests is steady and persistent, enraptured his wet hearers with a series of statements which would be funny, except for the serious and sinister purpose behind them. He declared that "a vast majority of them (that is, young people) have developed an appetite for synthetic gin, raw hooch or anything they get their hands on." He asserted that among his associates, "outstanding leaders, right here in the national Capitol, have difficulty in preventing their own children from drinking hard liquor." He wound up his impassioned attack upon the prohibition law by saying that "a careful analysis of the figures will show conclusively that a majority of the voters at the last election were decidedly against prohibition."

We don't believe that Mr. La Guardia can get his fellow New Yorker, the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, to echo this last statement.

Presumably Mr. La Guardia was serious, even if a bit hysterical. In a box, as newspaper men call it, in another column of the paper from which these extracts are culled, appeared a statement signed by a gentleman widely known as a humorist—Mr. Will Rogers. As a rule Mr. Rogers strives to be funny, but upon this occasion he seemed to have offered an illustration of the true words spoken in jest. His communication reads:

See in Washington dispatches that the Democrats are planning to take the wet side and make a direct issue of prohibition in '32. Why a man should dig his grave three years before he is buried is almost unexplainable.

I spent three years in forty-eight states each season kidding and joking on both sides of prohibition, and if you think this country is wet you got a big city angle on a Nation that is composed of country folks. It's the only law we ever had where the small town and country know they hold the trump card. You can't change it without their permission, and you won't get it. They are just laughing at you.

Apparently the funny man is the wise observer; the statesman for the moment plays the part of the funny man.

Getting After the Drunken Driver

THE new Massachusetts law depriving a drunken automobile operator found guilty of causing a fatal accident of the right to drive again for ten years not only assures greater safety to the millions of pedestrians and motorists, but also presents another convincing reason for the Eighteenth Amendment and strengthens the national law.

Many persons who permit themselves to be drawn into arguing academically and technically against prohibition may see the liquor question in a different light when confronted with a concrete example of the imperative necessity for stopping drunken driving, which is but one phase of the liquor problem.

Gov. Frank G. Allen in signing the bill pointed out that the courts have held that the right to operate a motor vehicle is a privilege that properly may be withdrawn when abused and when the public safety is jeopardized.

Just as Calvin Coolidge reasoned when he said, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time," so today prohibitionists believe there is "no right to traffic in or indulge in intoxicating liquor against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time." Hence the Eighteenth Amendment.

So many drivers have found it possible to circumvent the former mild penalties that there has grown to be a disregard, if not contempt, for the law. Hence severe action has really been forced by these very violators. Liquor, down through the centuries, made the prohibition law necessary, just as abuses have made this drastic automobile law imperative.

The Indian States

THE report of the Harcourt Butler Committee, just issued in London, calls attention to yet another element of the complex problem of Indian progress toward self-government. Most people in the outside world, though they may now be familiar with the religious problems of India, do not fully realize the great importance of the so-called Indian states. These comprise, as the report points out, "Two-fifths of the area and one-fifth of the population of India, excluding Burma," which "are not part, or governed by the law, of British India." The term "Indian state," however, is elastic. It includes principalities of all sizes from Hyderabad, which is not much smaller than Great Britain, to "minute holdings in Kathiawar amounting in extent to a few acres only."

Excluding some 327 small estates, there are two distinct classes of Indian states. There are 108 states whose rulers are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, and 127 whose rulers elect twelve of their own order to represent them in the Chamber. These two groups have a total population of nearly 67,000,000 and an area of about 592,000 square miles. What is known as British India, on the other hand, contains a population of about 250,000,000 in an area of about 1,500,000 square miles. But the Indian states are not concentrated in one area. They are scattered all over India, from north to south and from east to west.

It is obvious that the problem of introducing self-government into India must raise the difficult problem of the relations which are to subsist between British India and the Indian states. Not only are they geographically intermingled, but roads, railways, business enterprise, finance and so forth are breaking down the old frontiers in a thousand ways, while the ferment of Western liberal and democratic ideas is moving more slowly, perhaps, in the Indian states than in British India, but none the less remorselessly.

The nationalist politicians in India, who demand that India shall be made a self-governing dominion on the lines of Canada before the end of the present year, demand also that the Indian states shall be included within the Dominion and that the suzerainty over them now exercised by

the British Crown shall be transferred to the national Parliament at Delhi. The Indian princes, on the other hand, insist that except for the treaties which they have signed with the British Crown as the paramount power, they are independent sovereign states, and that any relationships which may be established between themselves and British India must be negotiated with their own consent. And for the moment, while many of them are introducing far-reaching reforms into their own governments, they are united in wanting to remain politically independent of British India and to transact their dealings with it through the medium of the British Raj.

The report of the Butler committee is a cautious report. It deals definitely enough with a number of lesser practical problems, but on the larger issue it expresses no opinion. It sees that that issue can be solved by the facts and not by any theory. It proposes that the authority of the paramount power should be exercised by the Viceroy in his capacity as representing the Crown and not in his capacity as the Governor-General of a rapidly changing British India. On the other hand, it recommends that co-operation and association between British India and the Indian states should be encouraged as much as possible on voluntary, equal and constitutional lines. This is probably as far as it is possible to go at present in bringing these two parts of India together.

The Farmer Turns to the Chemist

THE farmer who has long been sitting upon the legislative doorstep is now peering through the laboratory window in search of farm relief. He has begun to believe that the chemist, as well as the Congressman, may discover the solution to his problems. He is becoming convinced that a new vapor in a test tube presents far more promise than the mirage which oftentimes arises from political conferences.

This conviction was strongly expressed by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange. Speaking before the American Chemical Society at its Columbus (O.) convention, Mr. Taber declared that chemical research offered a more permanent solution of the agricultural problems than any measures which Congress might adopt. He was repeating what researchers themselves have believed for some time—that discovery of new and important industrial uses for farm products will transform the present vexing overproduction into a highly profitable surplus.

The rôle which the chemist will play in the future of agriculture is indicated by the results of research that has been progressing quietly behind the doors of the nation's laboratories. The kernel of corn has yielded fifty different products; the humble corn cob is transformed into phonograph records or paint remover; the cornstalk is made into paper. Dozens of products have been made from cotton seeds, ranging from soap to artificial leather. Door knobs and wall paper can be produced from sour milk. Fruit pits reappear as charcoal. And yet the chemist insists that this is only the beginning of such things.

Most of the research in this field has been for the purpose of eliminating waste. The chemist has seen the tremendous volume of farm material that was of no apparent worth and has proceeded to find a way of turning it into something which the world can use. The next step appears to be the development of basic industrial uses for farm products as well as for farm by-products. It envisages the time when certain phases of agriculture will operate primarily for the production of raw material for industry.

Meanwhile the chemist has also been turning his attention to the solution of many of the farmer's technical problems. Engineers are busy studying standardization, production costs and the improvement of distribution methods. All this may offer no immediate panacea, but it is the sort of thing upon which future progress is based. The farmer who thinks otherwise may profitably reflect upon the simple fact that the cream separator—which has reduced his labor and increased his profits—was developed as the direct result of a classroom experiment by a professor of physics.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

It is really a thought that built this portentous war-establishment, and a thought shall also melt it away. Emerson

Random Ramblings

Prof. Werner Heisenberg of the University of Chicago has received the annual medal of the Research Corporation of New York on account of his knowledge of the atom. This just shows how much it is possible to get out of a little.

By cutting down the amount of home work to be done by pupils, the New York public schools have furnished someone with the problem of furnishing something for these pupils to do during their extra leisure hours.

That Massachusetts school-teacher, forced by muddy roads to drive forty miles to get to her schoolhouse five miles distant, probably appreciates why the longest way around is the shortest way home.

Now that the Associated Harvard Clubs have decided to banish the cocktail from all future alumni gatherings, Harvard men have something to crow about.

President Hoover is finding too many legislative hot-houses a hindrance since the Senate and House insist on sprouting different varieties of farm relief.

Perhaps as a director of a life insurance company Mr. Coolidge will be able to impart to the company's solicitors some of his ability to economize in words.

Already sound and color have been added to the movies, and smell is said to be next. How about a little more taste?

Speaking of far-fetched jokes, have you read any of those in our Daily Features that came all the way from Australia?

Daylight saving brings nice long evenings, but oh!—hum!—what short mornings.

Fairs of France

INTENSE excitement. It is evening in the town of Beaucourt, and the main street is lined on either side with 100,000 persons. Swarthy Levantines, bronzed Arabs, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, and English merchants vie for points of vantage with the French traders and hospitable families of Beaucourt. The procession awaited comes in sight and the children shout. The cavalcade is headed by four consuls, who are followed by the principal personages of the place, all brilliantly accoutered.

At convenient points the horses are reined in and the "commandments" of the authorities are lustily read. It is set forth how on the morrow, when the great fair opens, a tribunal of twelve will judge impartially all disputes, how the butcher and the baker must give ample measure for each "sol," or currency unit of that time, how the fish served must be fresh, and how the tavern keepers must be generous. The town, in other words, is counseled to observe in all things utmost propriety so that the innumerable visitors may have the best impression of the character of Beaucourt. Following which announcement, the cortege proceeds on its way, accompanied by the flickering light of torches held aloft and the impudent barking of a few unthethered dogs.

Such is the scene in Beaucourt on the eve of its annual fair. It was founded in 1217 by Raymond VI, a half century or so before Languedoc became a province of France. The fair of Beaucourt exists today and is thus the oldest in that country. When railways invaded France, many of the time-honored trade routes—such as those which crossed at Beaucourt—became practically obsolete. Lyons, close by Beaucourt, has risen in glory even as Beaucourt has dimmed, and the Lyons fair has become the second largest in France, while that of Beaucourt has dwindled to an average provincial importance. Nevertheless, events can never rob it of its historical traditions and associations.

Once a week, in nearly every town of France, there is a market fair, where the "circulation" for automobiles is "difficile." The stalls, spread out with their pigeons and cabbages, and the cows obstruct the road in the coming and going. But the honey is sweet and the apples worth buying. In Pau, Basque souvenirs are to be found, and in Marseilles fabrics from the African coast brought in by sailors. In Brittany you pick up the quaintly painted dishes, and in Normandy the glazed china cats for decorating roofs—or mantelpieces. France without its fairs is as impossible to imagine as a gentleman without his necktie.

Let us approach Paris together, for, after all, Paris is the center of France and the Metropolis of Fairdom. Never was there such a city for fairs! In 1891 there were fourteen annual fairs held in this capital, but now there are thirty-eight! There would seem to be a company of people who make a business of fairs, and who rotate their stalls and side shows about Paris as a good farmer does his crops. Of course, the lion of them all is the Paris Fair proper—the only one entitled to this name. This is the big industrial fair of the year, which dates back exactly a quarter of a century and which occupies the acres of specially laid out fair grounds at the Porte de Versailles. Its proportions put in the shade the other thirty-seven annual fairs in Paris. The wheels sing in their turning and the knife blades are sharp; the canned fruit looks delicious, and the bright silks unravel by the kilometer.

The oldest fair in Paris—who will dispute this?—must be that of the Foire aux Pains d'Épice, which has been going on since 1222. What an appetizing name—Gingerbread Fair! There's gingerbread there, luscious gingerbread fashioned in a hundred ways, but there is more than that. There are bazzars where pink candy can be bought, and peepshows, and merry-go-rounds. An argument of all the pleasures the fair offers would occupy a full page of manuscript. The Foire de Saint-Germain-des-Près claims

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

RAISING of rents in France has more than one implication—especially for the foreigner. There exists a rent law of wartime concoction by which rents are 200 per cent higher than before the war (but it must be remembered that the franc is, in proportion, only one-fifth its pre-war value). A new bill was proposed which would increase the rents to 300 per cent of what was paid before the war. It was found impossible to have this adopted, when introduced recently in the Chamber of Deputies, and the law now in force has been extended for another three months. Foreigners here have the right to declare their general income to be seven times their rent, and it is on this basis that their income tax may be assessed. In practice, if you have a reasonably good apartment, and agree to this arrangement, you find that your taxes amount to almost as much as your rent. Therefore, when the rents are raised one-third, your taxes are likely to mount accordingly.

The sight of a young woman dashing up and down a crowded railway platform looking for someone is bound to cause a stir. On station platforms there are always a certain number of persons only too glad to have their attention diverted. We will all know shortly whether or not this woman found the one she was seeking, that is, those who know who go to see the new film called "The Latin Quarter." Why has not there been a film long ago with this title and having for setting the most famous student quarter in the world? In medieval times students of different countries dwelt in different colleges, and the common tongue they were expected to use was Latin. The Latin Quarter, then, was the name given to that portion of Paris frequented by the students of the Sorbonne. Carmen Boni, the heroine, was the lady in question.

Americans will now have one more reason for going to Versailles, since the building in which American independence received international recognition has been classed as a national monument. The edifice is a library, where old woodwork and some rare manuscripts and books are to be found. It was here that the Treaty of 1783 was consummated, an event of paramount importance to the young Republic. Versailles has, curiously enough, witnessed some of the most dramatic and far-reaching incidents in European history. Versailles, once the seat of the most magnificent court in Europe, became later the cradle of the French Revolution. The union of Germany was accomplished at Versailles when William I of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany there in 1871, and the last Treaty of Versailles, that of 1919, was signed there by the Allies with the representatives of the new German Republic.

Women are constantly playing rôles of increasing importance in French journalism. Attention is drawn to this by Mme. Simone Téry in an article contributed to Le Journal. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in the time of the Marquise de Rambouillet, Madame du Deffand, and Madame de Lespinasse, women formed the salons which were the centers of intellectual conversation and culture. Such salons are no longer to the same extent in vogue. Newspapers up to the close of the past century generally closed their columns to would-be women writers. Cautiously, thereafter, room was made on the fourth page for fashion notes, and some years later the news about women's affairs advanced to the second page. Today women are sharing the columns with men in all branches of the newspaper interests, and Mme. Téry predicts posts of even wider influence for them in the not far distant future.

There were some differences, of course. The tall towers with little pointed roofs were missing. The pageantry of scarlet and gold costumes was lacking. The rich banners floating proudly were absent. But the city fathers took

also to be about 700 years old. It gathers in the place of that name and has, perhaps, the most refined air of any.

There is a small charge for admission to the square, shut by the backs of the portable stalls, and on a stage in the open air playlets are performed. All those owning booths are required to dress in medieval costume, so that there exists a pleasant unreality of Middle Age customs. Here antiques are sold for the most part, and quite respectable ones at that. The copper is polished and the old garments have been mended.

The most exuberant fair—a double one today—spreads riotously each spring along the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir. It is the Ham and Iron Fair. Theoretically, and historically, they are quite separate. In actual fact, the one opens a day or two before the latter, but where one ends on the boulevard the other begins, and the masses of jostling, joking passers-by tie them together. Only at the Ham Fair could a brace of sausages look picturesque, or the hams have in their suspension a decided rhythm, and the cheese be found to have assumed a modern-art arrangement. Why a fair should be devoted mainly to meats is a mystery to many foreigners, but there it is, and offers a sight worth seeing at least once.

The scrap-iron fair is the strangest fair in all the world. Everything imaginable that you or I, or one of Caesar's generals, or one of Napoleon's relatives, discarded as too threadbare for any conceivable use has in some extraordinary way been excavated from dustbins or dusty cupboards for this fair. Of course, there are exceptions. You may discover an excellent print, or chair worth re-covering, or silver spoon worth salvaging. But the glass pitcher with handle repaired and coronet engraved on the front, the typewriter without any keys, the Louis XIV brooch with the diamonds absent, the only veritable magic lantern—how could they work?—the baby carriages with two wheels, the extinguished fire extinguishers, the leaky wash-basin, one of the first gramophone records, the rusty nails and such like; of these, as the French say, "méfiez-vous," or look out! However, out of the rubbish you may well extricate a pair of andirons worth all the effort of an hour's elbowing among dense crowds. This hyphenated fair is probably the most popular in Paris.

There is little in many instances to distinguish a "Fête" from a "Foire"—a festival from a fair. Some of the fairs are festivals, and some festivals are fairs. For example, the Fête de Neuilly, which owns the endless blocks from the Porte de Neuilly in a straight line to the River Seine, is really in the class of fairs. Fun is sold. At Wembley there was a particularly thrilling switchback, and a famous one exists at Coney Island, but at this Fête de Neuilly there is a machine which surely provides the thrill of thrills. It is a harmless enough looking swing, but caged in. The row where you are sitting, and a few others, face other rows at the opposite end. The movement back and forth commences like any properly trained garden ham-mock, but it grows more and more accentuated until you find yourself at the top of each swing over the vertical and looking straight down on your opposite number.

There are side shows at Neuilly where animals perform and acrobats tumble, where clay birds may be shot and balls be thrown at wooden heads. "On s'amuse bien," the French suggest with a smile.

Then there are fairs that crop up on your boulevard or mine over night, churn their merry tunes for a week, or more, and as silently pack their tents and their unsold bonbons and move away. In the morning they are gone. They spring up all over the city; they pass out into the country; they entice Nancy and stop at Dijon; they harbor in Bordeaux; they return to Paris with more antiquities and fresh candy and a few new tricks. Year in and year out the little wheels of the little fairs and the big wheels of the big fairs, of the light industries and of the heavy industries, turn ceaselessly. It is not difficult to like them all, prince and pauper, before you have favored them over many, many years. R. A. C.

the place of the master singers in Wagner's opera, and in mobile horn. For background there were the apartments lining the Boulevard Victor. The occasion was a competition of automobile horns arranged by the several manufacturers and presided over by the municipal authorities. The purpose was to select the proper dulcet note for standard use in the city, but the spectators were roused by the variety of the tones to demand that each automobile owner be allowed the right to select the horn which best suited his type and color of car. The emerald coupé driven by women, the blue limousine, and the red sports model obviously demand horns with distinguishing notes.

Napoleon III was Emperor of the French when the first Concours Hippique, or Horse Show, was held. Probably no single event of the year has retained its earliest traditions in unbroken line for so long a time as this annual affair. The one which has now been held gathered as before descendants of the nobility of France, and fashionable society once more agreed that the "season" had been properly opened. Democracy shared in the pleasure by watching the beautiful animals put through their paces at the Grand Palais, by admiring the jumping, by cheering the indoor polo, and by looking on with interest at the outdoor obstacle race at Bagatelle, and the military display at Fontainebleau. The horses seemed well aware that they were the equine aristocrats of France and responsible for the continuance of one of the most delightful of the pre-Third Republic institutions.

To those fortunate enough to commute during the summer months into Paris along the river Seine, Venice can offer few allurements as a place in which to work. What mode of coming to one's office could be comparable to that offered by a ride in one of the fast "bateaux mouches"—fly boats? Each spring it is an event of some moment when they are freed from their moorings to lend their grace to the stream. The commuter from Maisons-Alfort, east of Paris, who would come, for instance, to the "Place de la Concorde" must pass under innumerable bridges, under the Pont Neuf (named the New Bridge, but dating actually from 1578) and past the towers of the church of Notre Dame. Another commuter, one coming up-stream from Suresnes, goes by the Statue of Liberty of Paris and the Eiffel Tower and under—among others—the ornate bridge of Alexander III. In the earlier reaches the trees spread their leaves over the water and sea gulls fly hither and thither.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their utility, and this Board will not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A Narcotic, Not a Stimulant"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial, "A Narcotic, Not a Stimulant," of March 12, 1929, should have a large influence for good, by reason of the title chosen.

The statement you make regarding alcohol "that it is, in short, from first to last a narcotic drug" is supported by many authorities. According to Dr. C. W. Salsbery, "Alcohol is often mixed with chloroform and ether. All three drugs act the same way." Webster's International Dictionary, "Alcohol, opium and laughing gas are intoxicants." Dodge and Benedict of Carnegie Institute quoting Dr. Chesney, formerly of the faculty of University of Michigan, "Alcohol only depresses the brain." As the public learns that alcohol is no longer considered a stimulant as some believed erroneously, they will follow former President Coolidge's advice: "In a republic the first rule for the guidance of the citizens is obedience to law." STANLEY L. COLZ, Chicago, Ill.